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PROPRIETORS.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Carnage Not Resumed!

FRENCH STILL PREPARING!

Prussians Leisurely Massing!

THE VANTAGE GROUND BETWEEN METZ AND PARIS!

Strasburg is Invested!

REFUSES TO SURRENDER!

From the Baltic!

BOMBARDMENT OF KIEL AND STRALSUND EXPECTED!

The Prussian Fleet!

KING WILLIAM PROCLAIMS TO FRENCH CITIZENS!

War Against Soldiers, Not Citizens!

PERSONS AND PROPERTY RESPECTED!

The Battle of Woerth!

THE FRENCH LOSS 20,000!

Fearful Story of Gen. Douay's Death!

KINDLY CARE OF WOUNDED!

Germans Must Leave Paris!

GARDE MOBILE RUSHING TO THE FRONT!

Efforts for Peace!

FRANCE WILL NOT LISTEN!

Napoleon's Fate in the Balance!

ANOTHER REVERSE BIS DOOM!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM FRANCE.

IMAGINE ACCOUNTS OF RECENT FIGHTING--VARIOUS REPORTS.

PARIS, August 11.--The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4:30 P. M., yesterday. Incidents of the battle at Frouard are still meagre. Marshal McMahon had a horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry of the reserve, and one division of the corps of Gen. Failly arrived on the field at the close of the day and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was very vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnoissance. Marshal McMahon, after twenty-five hours in the saddle, passed Monday at Laveme, which was abandoned on Sunday night and occupied by the Prussians. Some of their advance pickets came up with our rear guard, but were driven back without much difficulty.

The *Journal* says that up to one o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing. Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order.

At the battle of Frosschweiler the corps of Generals Canrobert and Bazaine, which is mentioned in the Geneva Convention, evinced where produced problem order services.

The *Moniteur* says a person worthy of entire confidence has arrived from Strasburg, and declares that the Prussian losses in the recent fights were beyond conception.

In the Vosges mountains the greatest energy prevails. The Garde Mobile manifest much zeal.

Last night there was great activity in the embarkation of troops for the Baltic.

The Austrian Minister here is authorized to declare the report that Italy and Austria are about to enter into an alliance false.

The Spanish Minister has left Madrid, and is at Vichy. It is reported that the Prince Napoleon intends to contest the election.

The conviction runs in the clubs and among the people that the fate of the war and the supreme dynasty is over and the restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated. The Count of Paris is now in England.

The Journal de Saint Petersburg says Admiral Rousselin Le Roverry will take command of the defences of Paris and eight thousand volunteers from the navy have been enrolled. Admiral Rousselin Le Roverry is the last man to be made Minister of the navy.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, August 11.--For the past two days there have been enthusiastic popular demonstrations of the people. Great crowds have assembled and marched arms.

Last evening a crowd of 20,000, seemingly without evil intent, entered City Hall and endeavored to overthrow the municipal government. Troops were present, with artillery, and dispersed the rioters. Arrests have continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard, one particularly in the disturbance. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS--RADICAL PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

La Francais states the situation generally thus: The French hold the Vosges and their passages. The Prussians are massing at their rear.

The *Opinion National* says the reported restoration of the defenses of Paris is a farce. A few unstationed dingoes are employed to delude the people.

The *Rappele* and *Reveil*, radical journals, which were seized last night, have been entirely suppressed.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF--CONCLUSION OF WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, August 11.--The following is a continuation of the report of the Corps Legislatif yesterday. The Question was quite simple. Julie Favre read the Order of the day for the appointment of three members of the Chambers. The Commission must give a report and vote upon the bill to-day.

Julie Favre, continuing, said the Government has made known the epidemic.

Julie Favre, again: This Chamber must decide.

M. Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He said: Before an immediate decision upon the question, said Favre, how significant it will be to the nation if you put off deliberation for a few days. Let the Government, Minister David replies, tell you why he opposes it. Members of the Left united this in a cheer for Favre.

Julie Favre answered: Think of the effect of delay. Every day the enemy had pretended to invade the territory of the enemy, and every day an oath.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard.

At last the Corps became quiet. Gambetta said the Minister of the Garde Nationale had charged him to put a question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression.

The members of the Left asked for arms for a levee en masse.

Minister David: Let us repose the demand for arms was only to transfer the power to arm. The Government never asked for votes for. There must be no equivocation. The Minister said that the Government did not seek to compromise.

At last it was decided by a vote of 179 to 79 that the question of the reorganization of the National Guard be put over till to-morrow.

The President appointed a deputy to close the session. Marquis Talhouet, presiding. The agitation outside the building is less than for two days previous, and the military guard is smaller. No attempt was made to prevent the departure of the Corps Legislatif on leaving.

FROM PRUSSIA.

PROCLAMATION BY KING WILLIAM--HE MAKES WAR AGAINST SOLDIERS, NOT CITIZENS.

LONDON, August 11.--The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:

"We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon, having by land and sea attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies to repel aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontier. We war against soldiers, not citizens. Therefore, the latter may continue secure in person and property, so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right. Generals commanding corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currency in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens. "WILLIAM."

Given at Saarbruck, on the 11th day of August, 1870.

STRASBURG COMPLETELY INVESTED AND SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

LONDON, August 11.--A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to the *Globe* announces that Strasburg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railroad. General Beyer, who commands the city, was summoned to surrender and refused. It is said the citadel is scantily provisioned and the garrison consists of only one regiment of the line and the National Guard of the place.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH--THE FRENCH LOSE 20,000 OUT OF 50,000 MEN ENGAGED.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

LONDON, August 11.--The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who was present at the battle of Woerth, telegraphs the following from Carlsruhe: The French official accounts of the battle at Woerth are wholly untrue. MacMahon was completely routed. The French abandoned everything and fled, leaving behind their killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering 20,000 out of 50,000 engaged. The French held a strong position, but the Prussians fired with terrible precision, the French very badly. Both sides fought desperately and finally the French gave way in a panic.

STRASBURG BESIEGED AND ISOLATED.

The accounts representing Strasburg still in communication with the world are untrue. Strasburg has been completely besieged since Monday and the gates are shut. Heavy artillery is now on the way for the Prussians. A stout resistance is expected.

MACMAHON STILL PURSUED.

The Crown Prince is vigorously pushing MacMahon and another engagement is expected. It is believed the object of the Prussians is to get between Metz and Paris.

FROM THE BALTIC--BOMBARDMENT OF PRUSSIAN PORTS EXPECTED.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that Cadore, French special envoy, left to-day. He had no interview with the King. The French fleet moved south July 30th. The bombardment of Kiel and Stralsund is expected hourly. Seven ships with troops are expected in the Baltic to-morrow. The following Prussian vessels are at William's Haven on the Oldenburg coast: king William, 22 guns; Gazelle corvette, 12 guns; Crown Prince, 16 guns; Arminius, 8 guns; Prince Adalbert, 8 guns; and five wooden corvettes, each 6 guns, and several smaller vessels. The Arminius stole out of the Baltic during a fog and ran the gauntlet of the French fleet. The harbors of Kiel and Stralsund are obstructed with chains, sunken vessels and torpedoes.

FROM AN AMERICAN IN BERLIN--HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

WASHINGTON, August 11.--A letter from a well known American in Berlin, on intimate terms with the Government of the North German Confederation, furnishes the information that the proposition to place the Prince of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain was unknown during July to the Prince from King William for some time, but when the monarch was consulted, the project received prompt and unqualified disapprobation, the King arguing that considering the peculiar temperament of the Spanish people, such proceeding would probably be a second Maximilian affair, resulting in the loss of the Prince's head. Worth finding that the King held these views up to the time of the French government's peremptory demand, through Benedetti, for such explanations. Nothing but the tone and manner in which the demand was made and afterwards followed up by him, for guarantees, prevented further reference to the subject by the King.

FROM LONDON.

OFFICIAL FROM METZ--THE PRINCE IMPERIAL STILL THERE.

LONDON, August 10--*Evening.*--The latest official dispatch, dated Metz, August 9th, evening, states that the Emperor went that morning to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was in command of the centre and whole army of the Rhine. The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency, and disregarding the universal outcry against him, will add to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive unless as a conqueror.

Le Presse asserts that the Prince Imperial was in charge of the Imperial guard at the papers yesterday, is still with his papa at the theatre of war, and that he will not come back to Chiselhurst, as they heretofore desire it.

THE ADVANCE OF THE PRUSSIANS.

LONDON, August 11.--Advices from the Prussian front to ten o'clock Wednesday night state that the French were falling back from the line of the Moselle, being harrassed by the Prussian cavalry, which had already passed Sourunion, Faiquemont and Les Etangs. Stores of all kinds and railway trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. They had also taken the small fortress of Hutzlestein, in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving their guns and provisions.

Other Cable Dispatches.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 11.--Earl Derby yesterday delivered an address before the association of agriculturists at Blackpool. He alluded to the war, and strongly urged England to maintain her policy of non-intervention.

The Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops at Aldershott yesterday. The concentration of soldiers was very large.

The Queen on Wednesday reviewed the Royal Yacht Squadron at Southampton.

The extreme prices wanted at the sale at Gadshill of the personal effects of Charles Dickens caused the withdrawal of a large proportion of them.

Preparations for the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry in that city, to-morrow, are complete. A monster procession of both Catholics and Orangemen is intended.

The *Daily News*, in an editorial upon the results of the late session of Parliament, considers Mr. Gladstone's ministry as the successor of both Peel or Palmerston.

Half a million pounds sterling, specie, is on the way from Bombay to England.

Sir Henry Storks has been appointed General of Ordinance.

O'Donaghue has been declared a bankrupt.

The city Council of Brussels has voted an address of thanks to Queen Victoria for asserting Belgian neutrality.

Leading houses at Antwerp decline to transact business.

SPAIN.

DECREE OF AMNESTY.

MADRID, August 11.--A decree of amnesty has been issued by the Government, which includes persons guilty of all varieties of crime against the country.

DISSENTIONS IN THE STATE COUNCIL--RADICALS EXULTANT.

Dissensions have broken out in the Council of State. At the last sitting there was a violent scene between Senor Rosas, President of the Council, and General Prim.

The news of the Prussian victories is received with exultation by the Radicals, who see in the defeat of Napoleon hopes for the restoration of the republic in France and consequent establishment in Spain. The monarchists are beginning to lose confidence.

The decree of amnesty is published. It pardons all political offenses committed since 29th of September, 1868, with the single condition that persons in the military service who come under the operation of the decree shall take the oath to the constitution. Those abroad may subscribe to the oath before any representative of Spain.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 11--*Evening.*--Consols 93¾. American securities steady: 10-40s 85; 62s 86¾; '65s 85; '67s 86; Erie, 18; Illinois, 83; G. W., 21. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.--Cotton buoyant; middling uplands 9⅞; Orleans 9⅝; sales 15,000 bales. California white wheat 10@11s; red western No 2 5s 6d@5s 6d; winter No 2d. Western Flour 24s 9d. Corn--No 2 mixed 33s. Oats 2s 3d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 120s. Beef 112s 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 62s 6d. Bacon 58 for Cumberland; 60s for short ribs. Tallow 41s 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 11.--Tallow 41s 6d. Rosin but dull. Linseed oil dull at £31 15s. Refined Petroleum quiet. Petroleum at Antwerp opened at 68½f. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount ½ per cent.; rate now 5½.

PARIS, August 11--5 P. M.--At 3:20 Rentes were quoted at 68f. 85c. They since declined to 68f. 60c., at which rate they closed.

LONDON, August 11--*Evening.*--Spirits Turpentine easier, at 30s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 32s.

Tow Boat Warrior Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 11.--A special dispatch to the *Gazette* states that the steamer Warrior, tow-boat, was burned on Green river this morning at an o'clock, nineteen miles above Scottsville. Valued at $54,000; no insurance. She was owned by Deman, Calvert & Co., Bowling Green. The crew were saved. She had neither passengers or freight.

Admiral Farragut Dying.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 11.--A dispatch to-day from Portsmouth says that Admiral Farragut was comfortable this morning, but may not live through the day. He still has his senses.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 11, 1870.

ABSURD WAR REPORTS.

The city, yesterday, abounded with rumors about the war. The abdication of Napoleon, a revolution in Paris, and a fresh victory for the Prussians, were brought into service in Wall street to depress the gold market. Among other stories which obtained currency, was one that the Empress Eugenie had telegraphed over the cable to Delmonico's to provide quarters for herself and Louis, Jr. The reporters interviewed the Messrs. Delmonico on the subject, and found those gentlemen in dense ignorance of the proposed honor.

TROPS NAPOLEON--ANYTHING FOR FRENCH GRANDEUR.

The *Courier Des Etats Unis*, ever a warm supporter of Napoleon, to-day speaks of him as declining, and too feeble to hold the sword. "We do not know," it says, "anybody, when there is a question of the salvation, honor or grandeur of France. Let the power be trusted to whomsoever shall take it, and in whatever form it may be, be it monarchy or republic, but let them give us victory."

The same paper has telegram indicating that McMahon's loss in the recent battles at 60,000, but estimates the French forces in Lorraine at 350,000, without counting the Garde Mobile. It is believed here that the French army will have 250,000 and the Prussians 325,000 men in the next battle.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The evidence of William Kelly, housekeeper's son, at the Nathan inquest to-day, failed to furnish ground for suspicion of his guilt. He admitted enlistment in Lawrence, Mass., under an assumed name in 1864, and that since his discharge from the army, in 1865, he had been without regular employment, and in contradiction of previous testimony stated he had a conversation with two men on Madison square on the evening before the murder. Other testimony offered proved that the dog with which the murder had been committed had been seen about the Nathan premises over a year ago and since. Three colored men arrested on suspicion of having possessed the late Nathan's watch were to-day discharged, but another man is now held in custody on suspicion of having disposed of some of the missing Nathan jewelry on the day after the murder.

NO REDUCTION.

No immediate advance in railroad freights and passenger tariff is expected in consequence of the cessation hostilities between the rival lines of seaboard. A number of summer coupon tickets to Chicago, Boston and New York having been issued and now on sale at the principal offices. The practice reduced Boston fare from $5 to $2.25.

COULTER'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED BY RENFORTH.

James Renforth, Champion of England, has accepted the challenge of Henry Coulter, of Pittsburgh, and will row in Canadian waters in September.

THE INDIANS.

Depredations by the Kiowas and Cheyennes--Choctaw Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 11.--Indian affairs near Fort Sill are still in an unsettled condition. The Kiowas and Cheyennes are still on the war path, committing depredations in Texas party of twenty Indians attacked Whaley's ranche near the mouth of the Little Wachita, in Texas, on the 10th of July, killing seven men named Leware, of Illinois, and wounding another.

About the 20th of July a party of Indians, numbering about two hundred and fifty, united in Cook and Montague counties, Texas, killed a man named Coocere, carried off his wife and two children and drove off overtaken them. All the Camanches have left their war camp and gone off together. It is rumored that they are negotiating for peace. The Kiowas, Apaches and Cheyennes still hold together.

The general election of the Choctaw nation took place on Wednesday. The result is not yet known. There candidates acquired for Chief, Forbes Sellors, William Bryant and Coleman Nelson.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1870.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The expenditures of the United States during the last administration amount to $1,517,-93,756, including $1,023,044,465 for the army. The receipts of customs last week were $3,-687,749.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

--Commodore James J. Boyle died at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, yesterday.

--There was a slight earthquake at Tacna, Peru, recently, just before a total eclipse of the moon.

--A snow storm is reported to have occured yesterday at Idaho, Colorado, and a shower of hail and snow at Utah.

--In Brooklyn, yesterday, Michael Havitt attempted to murder his wife and killed his infant son with a butcher knife.

--At Asbury Park, Ohio, Wednesday night, a fire destroyed the dry goods store of S. H. Steele and house adjoining. Loss $10,000. Small insurance.

--The Colombian Congress has passed the inter-oceanic canal treaty, but refuses exclusive privilege to United States armed vessels to float through it.

--At St. Louis, yesterday, George L. Fox, recently from New York, was stabbed seven times in a street affray. He was not killed, but is not expected to recover.

--The executive committee of the French Aid Association in New York will forward ten thousand dollars to France on Saturday, for the relief of wounded soldiers.

--P. Shelton Tyler, of the firm of Tyler & Co., of Boston and New York, wholesale whiskey brokers, it is stated has absconded with $150,000 the available funds of the firm.

--The anti-Chinese Convention at San Francisco was a farce. After two days' session, and indulgence in bickerings and personalities, no permanent organization had been effected, and the Convention dispersed.

--Beck, murderer of the Good family in Favorite Island, who was brought from Indiana by the Sheriff of Tuscola, Mich., was taken from the jail at Austin, Miss., Wednesday morning by forty citizens, conveyed to Favorite Island and hung to a tree over the spot where he had burned Mrs Good. It is said he acknowledged the murder.

--A considerable number of millers and shippers of the Northwest have preliminary steps to organize an association to secure a low and uniform rate of railroad freight to the east, the south, and protect themselves against arbitrary action on the part of railroad companies. Much interest is felt in the movement and the association promises to be very strong in point of numbers.

--The programme for the North American regatta, to be held at Cincinnati, has been agreed upon. The festival will be held August 1st, with the reception of the guests; on Monday following, private theatricals. The regatta will be rowed on Tuesday, principally devoted to shooting. The prize distribution, October 10th, will be one silver prize medal, twenty-five pieces of silver, watches and engraved cups.

--A Helena, Montana, dispatch says: Great interest is manifested in relation to the recently discovered mines of Butte City and the Burr's Mountain. A great number of returns of assays of ores taken from all parts of this region have been received by the Gazette, small yesterday and from these assays, it appears that the best mineral interests on the Pacific coast are opening up in this region of rich mines. These mines are supposed by many to be the lost mines of which tradition has handed down such remarkable accounts, of unmistakable evidence has been discovered of their having been worked at some period long in the past.

Democratic Rejoicing in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 11.--There was a great political demonstration in honor of the consent verdict. Yesterday an illumination and torchlight procession to-night. Among the speakers was Col. Waddell, Congressman elect, who congratulated the people on the legislature would make a formal declaration of intention not to disturb the rights of the black men under the 14th and 15th amendments, in addition to the last farthing. These remarks are regarded as an indication of the future course of the Democratic party.

Democratic Reformers in Iowa.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 11.--The Democratic Congressional Convention of the 6th district of Iowa met at Des Moines to-day, and after organization passed resolutions endorsing the State Democratic platform, and also that the nomination for Congress be made, but that the Democracy is willing to unite with the people against the corrupt holders of the district in electing a Congressman.

Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, August 11.--Beeves offering today, 1st, 7½@8c; 2d, 6½@7c; 3d, 5½@6c. Last week's rates, 4½@6c. Receipts for the week, 1,823; sales, 1,207. Sheep in large supply, but good are scarce and in demand. Calves at 4@5½c. Lambs 2@4c. Stock sheep $1,750@2 per head. Receipts for the week, 7,229. Hogs--supply equal to demand; prices unchanged. Receipts for the week, 4,776.

BUFFALO, August 11.--The cattle market was not active yet prices are fully sustained; receipts are not very liberal but more than last week. Sheep keep up to the standard for Canada and Western in prime supply and demand. Hogs declining. 7¼@8¼c for general run of shipping, with extra selected at 10c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.--Flour dull; sundries $6.35, double extra $6, treble extra $6.25. Corn dull and lower; mixed $1.07½; white $1.10. Oats 58@60c. Bran $1. Hay: none on landing; jobbing from store $28. Moss port quiet, $21. Bacon, jobbing, 15½c for shoulders, 18½c for clear rib sides, 19½c for clear sides. Hams 23½@24½c. Lard: tierce 17½@17¾c, keg 19c. Sugar, prime 13c. Molasses 38@75c. Whiskey 28½@29½c. Coffee, prime nominal at 17¼@17¾c.

FOREIGN.

CHASSEPOT rifles to the number of 50,000 were made for the French government by a London house.

M. ALBERT DERUY, son of the French ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has enlisted as a private in the ranks of the Turcos.

THE elder brother of the King of Denmark, and chief of the ducal family from which his Majesty derives his descent, has joined the Prussian army.

PRIZES for the best designs for a Schiller monument, to be erected in the Schiller place at Vienna, have been offered, and fifty thousand florins is already subscribed.

THE long Enfield rifle consists of 53 parts, and passes in all through 740 processes of manufacture. Each process is carefully checked, so that uniformity in every respect may result.

THE wily Bismarck, when asked if Prussia should demand the dethronement of Napoleon, replied: "No, Prussia has nothing to do with the internal affairs of France," knowing full well that nothing could make the Emperor more friends in France than such a demand from Bismarck.

THE population of the Sandwich islands is steadily diminishing, the deaths for the last three years have been nine thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, against six thousand and twenty-four births, or an average annual excess of deaths over births of one thousand one hundred and fifty-five.

THE Dutch papers betray considerable anxiety about the fate of their country in these troublesome times, and they are filled with information about their inconsiderable army. *Nieuwe Amsterdamsche Courant* of Monday contains a glowing account ot a review that took place in that pretty little box of toys, the Hague.

LORD BROUGHTON (John Cam Hobhouse,) is writing a book on Lord Byron. Mr. Hobhouse assisted, or was present, at the destruction of Byron's celebrated autobiography, and rumor has it that the book now announced will explain and detail that proceeding with a fullness and minuteness of detail characteristic of no accounts hitherto given to the public.

A LETTER from Hanover, in the *Siecle*, states that the Prussian Government has removed all the male population from the Isles of Norderney, Borkum and Juist, to prevent the French from finding native pilots. The port of Heppens is defended by the famous Krupp guns, which were in the Paris Exhibition of 1867. Throughout all Hanover, every one between 19 and 50 is called to arms.

THE COBLENTZ correspondent of the New York *Times* says: What impresses me most agreeably is, that I hear nowhere bragging, or abusing of the French; for in fact the Germans do not hate the French; they only love their liberty and independence, and make war against Louis Napoleon. The enthusiasm is even caught by the boys, (as in the time of the crusades,) and recently twenty-two boys had concealed themselves under the seats of the railway carriages of a train going from Berlin toward the Rhine. The boys--from 10 to 14 years old--wanted to enlist. They cried with vexation when they were discovered and pulled out from their hid ing place.

The Austrian Premier on the War.

Count Von Beust has just issued a circular to the representatives of Austria abroad on the policy of this Government in the present crisis. He says that when the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern first assumed a menacing aspect for the tranquillity of Europe, Austria's only effort was to maintain peace. She did not attempt to pass any judgment on the question in dispute, but confined herself to reccommending the withdrawal of the Prince's candidature. The same course was taken, without previous concert, by most of the other Cabinets. Now that the war has been declared, it has become the wish of Austria to moderate its intensity, and in order to arrive at this result she will maintain a passive and, consequently neutral attitude. This attitude does not, however, exclude the duty of the Government "to watch over the safety of the monarchy and protect its interests by placing itself in a position to defend it against all possible dangers." The Count then points to the example of Belgium, whose position is guaranteed by international stipulations, and which yet does not shriuk from considerable sacrifices so as to be enabled to protect himself in all eventualities. "Such examples," he adds, "should not be left unnoticed, they prove how general is the conviction that it is not sufficient to wish to remain neutral, but that a nation must be alive to the necessity of making its neutrality respected." Weakness, as well as passion, may be dangerous to a country in such critical times as these, and Austria cannot permit herself to be diverted, either by pressure or by unreasoning impulse, from the course marked out by her interests. "It is the most eager wish of the Government," he concludes, "to protect Austria from the accidents to which the greater part of Europe must be exposed. We will not cease to direct our attention to this object, and all the measures we shall take will be dictated solely by the wish to secure both the tranquility and the interests of the nations of Europe."

Cost of Collecting the Income Tax.

An incorrect statement in regard to the the income tax has been published, and is now receiving wide circulation, principally by the papers which clamored for the abolishment of that tax. The statement is to the effect that the cost of collecting the income tax will be nearly equal to the whole tax collected. The writer estimates that the amount of income tax under the new law will be about ten millions of dollars, and that it will require nine million three hundred thousand dollars to collect it, leaving seven hundred thousand dollars to find its way into the Treasury.

It has been often said that "figures can't lie," but in this case they are made to falsify on an extensive scale.

"Some enemy hath done this thing," for surely no friend of the Administration, or of the Republican party, however intense his hatred of the income tax, could have so perverted the truth.

We have made some inquiry at the proper sources, and learn that the whole cost of collecting the entire internal revenue tax (including the income tax of course) will fall short of seven millions of dollars, and that the collection of the income tax for the year 1870 will add but little to the costof collecting the internal revenue taxes assessed uvon other objects of taxation. It will, it is true, add something to the fees of the collectors, and a few days' labor and pay to those deputy collectors who reside in the wealthy districts from which this revenue is derived, and that is all.

The additional cost to that which would have been paid assessors and collectors had there been no such tax assessed will not exceed two per cent., or two hundred thousand dollars in all.

It could scarcely be supposed that Congress would do so stupid a thing as is implied in this charge, yet there are Republican papers which give circulation to this false statement. Will they not be just to themselves and make the correction?--*Washington Chronicle.*

Iron and Steel.

The structure of iron and steel has recently been made the subject of microscopical examination by Mr. Schott, of Ilsenburg, Prussian Saxony. The crystals of iron, it is asserted, are of the form of a double pyramid, or octohedron, with a variable axis as compared with the rectangular base of each pyramid. The coarser kinds of iron are composed of crystals of twice the height of those of the finest grades, and the smaller the crystals the more uniform is the grain of the metal. Again, the shorter the axis of the double pyramids the finer is the surface and the greater is the cohesive strength of the iron. The pyramids also become flatter as the proportion of carbon contained in steel decreases. As the result of the examination it may be stated that in cast iron and the commonest kinds of hard steel, he crystals are cubical, while the highest quality of steel exhibits large groups of fine crystals, like needles arranged in the same direction or parallel.

Dangerous Pets--A "Snake Charmer" Fatally Bitten.

A man by the name of Roberts, living on the mountains near Boston Corners on the line of the Harlem Railroad, caught a very large rattle snake with his hands a few days ago, and took it to the Station, where he exhibited it to the people of the neighborhood, by picking it up and handling it in such a way as to make the reptile show its teeth, &c., on payment of ten cents by each spectator. During one of these exhibitions the snake bit one of Roberts' fingers and again, when picking it up it struck its fangs in his hands and hung so fast that it took his cane and knocked it off and killed it. This was about 3 o'clock P. M., and about 4½ o'clock Roberts was suffering excruciating pain. His body swelled very much, and, it is said, became spotted like the snake and his tongue turned black. He died from the effects of the bite the following morning. In the neighborhood of Boston Corners this man Roberts has had the reputation of being "a snake charmer." It is said that he had been bitten on several previous occasions when handling them as he did this time, without suffering any serious consequences from doing so.

Two Great Generals.

We find the following biographical sketches in the New York *World*. They are of the two great fighting generals of the Prussian army:

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Prince Frederick Charles, a son of Prince Charles, the brother of King William, is, however, decidedly the most talented and interesting member of the Royal House of Prussia. He is now 42 years old, and is a cavalry officer of great distinction. He commenced his military career in 1848 with the Black Hussars, and wears to this day the Hussar uniform by preference. He distinguished himself in the Schleswig war--1864--by storming the fortifications of Duppel, and commanded an army corps in 1866 under the King.

A few stories told about him will sufficiently indicate the resolution, independence, and originality of his character. When his cousin, the present Emperor of Russia came to Berlin on a visit after the Crimean war, he would not call on him because Russia had concluded a dishonorable peace.

During a visit at Paris he rode out with the Emperor Napoleon when his horse became restive and almost unmanageable Napoleon advised him to send for another one, when the Prince answered him, "Sire, une fois engage je ne cederai pas" --(once engaged I never give way)--the Emperor's own words to Prince Albert when the latter tried to persuade him from the Crimean war. The Prince is not only a first-class and brilliant cavalry officer, he is also a military author, and created a particular sensation several years ago by a pamphlet in which he advocated the greatest individual development of the Prussian soldier, criticising severely the former Prussian system as having a tendency to make the soldier a mere machine. His comparisons of the French and Prussian armies, their style of fighting, &c., and his relentless criticisms, caused the Prussian government to suppress this pamphlet, but it was used in at once introducing many of the ideas, principles and improvements advocated by him.

Amongst all the royal princes he is the only one who has never been entangled in an illegitimate love affair with one of the other of the handsome ladies of the court, or opera singers, or ballet dancers, according to the fashion of the day amongst his equals. He is exceedingly popular with the entire army, of which he is now the second in command, and destined to become probably Prussia's greatest general.

GENERAL VON STEINMETZ.

General Von Steinmetz is now 67 years old. He greatly distinguished himself as commander of the Silesian army corps, belonging to the army of the Crown Prince, during the Austrian war of 1866.

He is an old game cock, a splendid fighter, and always goes in to win. These characteristics seem to cause him not to shrink or hesitate on other fields than those of battle--for only the other day, when a young lady about 18 years old, an orphan daughter of a former comrade of his, wrote to him from Southern Germany for help and relief in her distressing situation, he packed up his traps, went to see her in person, and after having inspected the situation came to the conclusion that the shortest and most effective way to help her was simply to marry her on the spot, and so he did, and took her home to his estates, transforming her at the shortest notice from a poor, deserted girl, into one of the richest and first ladies of the land.

A Day's Pleasure.

It is noticeable how many people there are in the world that seem bent always upon the same purpose of amusement or business as one's self. If you keep quiet by your accustomed affairs, there are all your neighbors and acquaintance hard at it too; if you go on a journey, choose what train you will, the cars are filled with travelers in your direction. You take a day's pleasure, and everybody abandons his usual occupation to crowd upon your boat, whether it is to Gloucester, or to Nahant, or to Nantucket Beach you go.

I suppose that these were not very remarkable people, and that nothing but the indomitable interest our friends took in the human race could have enabled them to feel any concern in their companions. It was, no doubt, just such a company as goes down to Nantucket Beach every pleasant day in summer. Certain ones among them were distinguishable as sojourners at the beach, by an air of familiarity with the business of getting there, an indifference to the prospect, and an indefinable touch of superiority. These read their newspapers in the cabins, or, if they were not of the newspaper sort, made themselves comfortable in the cabins, and looked down upon them at the other passengers with looks of lazy surprise and just a hint of scorn for their interest in the boat's departure. One day's pleasures took it that the lady whose steady gaze had reduced them, when at lunch, to such a low ebb of shabbiness, was a regular boarder, at the least, in one of the beach hotels. A few other passengers were like themselves, mere hirers for a day, and were eager to see all that the boat or the voyage offered of novely. There were clerks and men who had bookkeeping written in a neat mercantile hand upon their faces, and who had evidently been given that after noon for a breathing time; and there were strangers who were going down to the beach for the sake of the charming view of the harbor which the trip afforded. Here and there were people who were not to be classed with any certainty, as a pale man, handsome in his undesirable way, who looked like a steamboat pantry boy not yet risen to be bar-tender but rapidly rising, and who sat carefully balanced upon the railing of the boat, chatting with two young girls, who heard his jokes and smiles with continual snickers, and interchanged saucy comments with that prompt up-and-comming manner which is so large a part of non-humerous humor, as Mr Lowell calls it, and now and then pulled and pushed each other. It was a scene worth study, for in no other country could anything so bad have been without being vastly worse; but here it was evident that there was nothing worse than you saw, and, indeed, these persons formed a sort of relief to the other passengers, who were nearly all sepulcherally well behaved.

W. D. HOWELLS.

Foreign Measures of Distance.

The dispatches from the seat of war give the distances according to the measures of the country from which the telegraphic messages are sent. Thus dispatches from Paris give metres and kilometres, and those from Berlin either German or Prussian miles. As the military operations become extended into other states other measures of distance will undoubtedly be mentioned, and in order to remove any embarrassment that might arise from this cause we give the principal measures of length in use in Europe as compared with the English common or statute mile. This mile, by an act of Parliament passed in 1593, was defined to be "furlongs of 40 perches of 16½ feet each," or 5280 feet. The English geographical or nautical mile is the one-sixtieth part of a degree of the equator, and this mile is used by the mariners of all nations. In Germany, the geographical mile is the one-fifteenth part of a degree of the equator, or 4 nautical miles. The English geographical mile is equal to one statute mile and fifteen-hundredths of a mile; the German geographical mile to four and six-tenths statute miles; the Prussian mile to four and seven-tenths statute miles; the German long mile to five and seven tenths statate miles. The French kilometre is equal to about six tenths of an English statute mile, or 29 kilometres, equal to 18 English statute miles nearly. The metre, it may be mentioned, is equal to thirty-nine inches and about one-third of an inch.

A CARRIAGE containing Bishop Vail, of Kansas, and two friends, was run away with the other day by a pair of mules, and after the other two men had been thrown out, the carriage was upset and the Bishop thrown between the feet of the animals. Fortunately, with the exception of a few bruises, and a sprained and a cut on the head, which was not serious, for the Bishop, no damage was done.

A VERY singular trial took place in Chicago on Tuesday. A Miss Griffin was accused of disorderly conduct by Miss Lydia Thompson, and it was proved that the defendant is over head and ears in love with the queen blonde, and has not only followed her every place from New York to San Francisco and back, but insists on forcing herself into her room and presenting her with diamonds, besides writing her most violent letters. All this terminated for the present in Chicago by a personal encounter, in which, after putting the various testimony together, it seems Miss Thompson was almost frightened to death and had her wrists badly twisted, but knocked Miss Griffin down, pulled off her chignon and beat her over the head with it. The case was dismissed upon Miss Griffin promising to leave at once for New York, which she did on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago train.

For Sale.

A beautiful country site and 40 desirable building lots near Woods Run at Auction.

Will be sold on the premises on Wednesday, August 17th, at 2 o'clock, a beautiful country site containing 3 acres and 98 perches partly surrounded by oak and hickory trees, original growth, part in a high state of cultivation, a nice orchard and a never failing spring of water, also 40 desirable building lots, 25 by 100 feet and upwards. This property is situated in M'Clure township, on the Brighton and Woods Run road, within a mile of Pleasant Valley street cars which will soon be running to Pittsburgh Post Office, and about five minutes walk of Woods Run Station on P. F

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 88.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 48¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117@117¼

IN ALLEGHENY COUNCILS last night, Mr. Wettach, Chairman of the Committee appointed to visit and inspect the water works of Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Dayton, presented an elaborate report prepared by Charles Davis, Esq., the City Engineer, and signed by all the members. The information contained in the document will prove invaluable to the Councils of our sister city, in dealing with the water supply question, and the practical knowledge on the subject obtained by the committee may save Allegheny a vast sum of money, and at the same time lead to the establishment of the best possible system of water supply. The committee faithfully discharged the important duties with which entrusted and their report of observations and suggestions based thereon is entitled to the closest attention.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Being a Republican from principle, and having voted that ticket since the formation of the party, and being a reader of both the GAZETTE and *Commercial*, I must confess I am completely at sea in regard to the Hon. Joseph Walton, one of the nominees of the so-called "Reform" party. One day I see in the GAZETTE that he is not in sympathy with the new party, the next day the *Commercial* says he is. Which are we to believe? ALLEGHENY.

In answer to "Allegheny" we will state that we were waited on by one of Mr. Walton's confidential friends yesterday afternoon, and informed that a few days after the convention Mr. Walton called on the editor of the *Commercial* and instructed him to take down his name as he was not in sympathy with their movement and would not be a candidate on their ticket. We think Mr. Walton owes it to his friends to come out in a card and say whether he is, or is not a candidate of the so-called Reform Party.—ED.

IT IS a remarkable fact that Philadelphia clings with tenacity to the volunteer fire department and continues to keep in her midst engine houses where her young men are ruined by scores year after year. No other city in the country would so passively live under the control and tyranny of the Blackguards and ruffians who make the Philadelphia fire department a thing of reproach all over the country. If the people of that city have any regard for the moral welfare of their youth, for the protection and safety of their property, for the preservation of peace and good order, they will not be slow in wiping out the present fire department to establish a paid and governable system in its place. One of the very wisest things our own Councils did during the last several years was that which Philadelphia shows no disposition to do, the breaking down of the old volunteer fire department, and yet our firemen never, as a class, were conspicuous for rowdyism and inefficiency.

THE POST says. "All the efforts of the GAZETTE to convince the tax payers that under Grant's administration, the public debt has been reduced, will not go for much so long as it is unable to point out where our taxes have been reduced." We have pointed out the reduction on several occasions. But as our cotemporary does not seem to have been paying close attention to the subject we will again "point out where our taxes have been reduced." At its recent session Congress reduced the taxes about eighty millions of dollars. The tax on coffee was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per pound, on tea from 25 to 15, on incomes from 5 to 2½ per cent., exempting at the same time all incomes of $2,000 from taxation, and providing that it shall cease at the expiration of two years. The taxes on sugar and molasses have been reduced about twelve millions of dollars. Besides these, there have been other reductions, which cannot have escaped the ever vigilant eye of the *Post*. None would be delighted more than we if all taxation could be removed. But the "only" knows perfectly well that this is impossible, and yet labors to impress its readers with the delusion that if the democracy were in power there would be an absolute abolition of all taxation

NEWS reaches us almost every day that treaties offensive and defensive are being ratified between European powers. Perhaps all do not know that secret treaties have been ratified nearer home. The *Post* and *Commercial* have entered into negotiations by which they hope to secure the "balance of power" to the Democracy in this county. In pursuance of this treaty both guns have opened fire simultaneously on the Radicals of North Carolina, Governor Holden and President Grant. The organ of the bolters speaks of the result in North Carolina as follows:

The result of the North Carolina election doubtless has a meaning for those who will understand it, which should not be difficult. If the Republican party has been "laid out" there, and an inquest should be held, probably the verdict would be: died of carpet-bag scalawags and too much reconstruction. Such a verdict, we dare say, would have the suggestion of fact in it, and withal an admonition which Congressional reconstructors in general might profitably consider.

And again.

The Washington *Chronicle* fairly shrieks over the defeat of the Republicans in North Carolina, a result for which that paper, and the set it represents, are chargeable with a full share of responsibility. It calls loudly for the healing of "dissensions" in other Southern States, but with blindness and fatuity which ever characterize ambitious and selfish leadership, insists that all who differ with it shall surrender their opinions and truckle to the clique who as much as any anything have wrought the mischief.

The "only" denounces the Republican party in terms equally complimentary A few days ago the *Post* ridiculed the assertion of the organ of the new party that it would poll anything like a three-fourths vote, but yesterday—the treaty having been signed—it backed square down and yielded all that was claimed. Gentlemen, fall back upon your fortifications. You proclaimed war without cause. A Haguenau defeat awaits you. Your alliance is unholy. Prepare to defend your capital, and steady your hands to sign your abdication.

CATECHETICAL.

We admire both the judgment and discrimination of the "only." It has issued a short catechism which it is unable to answer itself, and despairing of getting intelligent answers to the questions it propounds from any other source, with wise discrimination it appeals to us. We will not exhaust our friend's "patience" by delaying to give the desired response, but feel ourselves compelled before doing so to say, that if the *Post* had studied the "Poor Man's Catechism" more closely it would have been a little more methodical.

Q. 1. "What does it think of military interference with the ballot box?"

A. It believes in the untrammeled freedom of the people to exercise the right of elective franchise, and that it is the duty of governments, both state and national, to protect the purity of the ballot box by armed force when outlaws and corruptionists attempt to interfere with honest citizens in the discharge of their duty as electors.

Q. 2. "What does it think of Governor Holden and his tool Kirk?"

A. The course of Governor Holden has been fully vindicated by the confessions of the Ku Kluxers themselves, who are the friends of our catechist.

Q. 3. "What does it think of Grant's policy in sending United States troops to North Carolina to overawe the people?"

A. General Grant sent no troops to North Carolina to "overawe" the people. He sent them to protect the people in the exercise of their rights. It was a wise policy. See answer to first query.

Q. 4. "What does it think of the election of five Democratic Congressmen and a Democratic Legislature, which will ensure the election of a Democratic United States Senator from North Carolina?"

A. It is sure that it is one of the greatest calamities that could have befallen that State or any other.

Q. 5. "And finally, what punishment does it think should be meted out to the Radical anarchists of that State?"

A. There are no Radical anarchists in that State. Radicals are men of order in every State. But as the righteous have frequently to suffer with the wicked, the Radicals of North Carolina have had severe enough punishment meted out to them by the election of five Democratic Congressmen, and a Democratic Legislature. Would our most humane and merciful friend inflict a greater punishment on the inhabitants of any State?

NAPOLEON'S FATE.

The fate of the Napoleonic dynasty seems to be sealed. Never since the First Consul assumed the reins of power in December 3d, 1799, did the prospects of the Bonaparte family appear more gloomy. In an evil hour Napoleon III. proclaimed war against Prussia on the merest pretext, and while the whole of Europe and America were waiting in anxious suspense for a conflict of arms between the two parties, in which it was generally expected that France, owing to her supposed better preparedness, would be the victor, the news has been flashed abroad that her mighty cohorts have been driven in confusion from every point at which she measured arms with her powerful adversary. She has been out maneuvered by the superior strategy of Prussia, and almost overwhelmed by her sturdy and heroic army. Instead of carrying the war into the enemy's country and taking up his march to Berlin, Napoleon has been hurled back inglariously upon French territory and is reduced to the stern necessity of placing himself and his capital in a state of defence. At Saarbruck there was a mere skirmish, which was heralded over the world by the French Emperor as a mighty battle in which his arms had covered themselves with a glory, approximating, if not equalling, that of Jena, Austerlitz, and other places in days of yore. At Weissenberg his legions were dislodged from their stronghold, and forced to retreat on Bitche. And so at Worth his forces were defeated and driven back. Nothing like success has attended his arms at any point. His right has been broken and doubled up, and his center shattered. Strasbourg and Metz are now his only hope, and whilst we write the fortune of war may be turned against him at these places. These are important strategic positions, and strongly fortified, but what army or fortifications can resist the onward march of the Prussian legions, flushed as they are with victory and enriched with the spoils of their adversary? Besides, from every thing that can be learned from the chaotic mass of almost antiutelligible telegrams which are daily sent across the Cable, it appears that the Prussians greatly outnumber the French. At Metz, which is the French centre, Marshal Bazaine, the new commander-in-chief has a force of 130,000 men But Prince Frederick Charles, who covered himself with so much glory in the war of 1866, and is supposed to be the superior in military tact and skill of the Crown Prince, who defeated McMahon at Haguenau, is concentrating his forces there. Canrobert has about 50,000 troops under his command at Nancy, which is thirty miles from Metz. So that, including Ladmirault's corps at Thionville, the whole available force of the French to confront Frederick Charles at Metz, does not amount to more than about 200,000. We have no doubt that the Prussian force at that point, and within striking distance, is much larger —perhaps in the proportion of two to one. If this be the case, an army demoralized by defeat and inferior in numbers, will not be able to long withstand the very impressive and efficient operations of the needle gun.

But it is said that there is a general uprising of the people in France. But what will raw recruits, untrained to the use of military arms, and uneducated in the evolutions of the field be able to accomplish in the face of the hardy and well disciplined troops of Prussia? Large numbers of such men might prove in a hotly contested battle to be of serious embarrassment to a general. They might stand the first shock with firmness and daring, but after that it is seldom that raw recruits have ever proved reliable.

Then Paris, which is a concentration of France, is a seething furnace of dissatisfaction. Those who have studied the mercurial temperament of the French people, and their susceptibility of excitement, will not believe that the picture of anarchy which reigns there at present has been overdrawn. The formation of a new ministry may have the effect of restoring confidence and causing the disturbed elements to subside, but such popular tumults as those which have raged in Paris for the past week do not augur well for the security and stability of the Imperial throne. As the battle of Leipzig in 1813 sealed the fate of the first Napoleon and led to his abdication, and the renunciation for himself and his heirs of the thrones of France and Italy, the defeat of Haguenau may lead to the detronement of Napoleon III. And it is extremely doubtful if he could make his escape from another Elba, if such an event should happen, and re-instate himself on the French throne. If such a thing were within the range of possibilities it is not likely that his reign would last, as in the case of the First Napoleon, "one hundred days." He has not a strong enough hold on the affections of the French people to accomplish such a result.

THE COLOGNE correspondent of the New York *Times* in speaking of the Prussians says: The soldiers are much more like American soldiers than the French are. The Seventy fourth Regiment, passing just now, reminded me forcibly of our veterans of six years ago. These are the victors of Sadowa, the heroes of one battle, but they feel the prestige of that victory still. They seem to have no lack of confidence in themselves or the needle-gun, even before the chassepot and the mitrailleuse.

TO ALL REPUBLICANS.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee to the Party.

Review of the History of the Party--What it Has Accomplished--Work Yet to be Done--Success of President Grant's Aministration.

To the Republicans of the United States:

The Executive and Legislative Departments of the National Government, and two thirds of the State Governments, have been committed to your keeping. Such power carries with it grave responsibilities. The people, as is their right, will hold you to a strict accountability for the exercise of this great trust. Elections are soon to be held for the National House of Representatives. These elections will determine the political complexion of the popular branch of Congress. They will, too, determine the political character of several State Governments. And these results will be accepted as the verdict of the people upon the ideas, principles and policies of the Republican Party, and upon the measures and character of the National Administration. To these responsibilities, and to the gravity of these issues, your thoughtful consideration is invoked. In the present juncture it behooves the Republican Party not to forget its origin, nor its history. Amid the difficulties that beset it, and the responsibilities and labors, which the needs of the country in the new and untried condition of affairs imposes, it should remember that it was born of the nation's necessities, and thus far it has grandly met the exigencies for which it was formed. Having passed triumphantly through three great eras of history, it is now summoned to enter upon its fourth. Gathering, therefore, inspiration from past successes, it should grapple hopefully and with unshrinking confidence with the duties of the present and near future.

ORIGIN OF THE PARTY.

Recurring to their origin, Republicans will remember, when the land was the theatre of a stern and irrepressible conflict between the demons of slavery and caste and the spirit of liberty and equality, when the slave party held great interests and powerful organizations in its grasp, and ruled the nation with imperial sway, that the founders of the party instructed by passing events, with convictions deepened and zeal quickened by the teachings of history and of holy writ, and inspired by the deathless words of the patriots, statesmen and heroes of our earlier time, rose to the exigencies of the hour, opposed the haughty ambitions, the maddening passions, the cruel prejudices and the disorganizing theories of the dominating majority, and, although long overborne by numbers, still struggled on, amid jeers, insults, mobs, blows and assassinations, till under the lead of Abraham Lincoln, they achieved success and grasped the sceptre of political power.

ITS SECOND ERA.

Entering upon its second era, appalling responsibilities at once arose. The slave masters, in the pride and arrogance of power, instantly plunged the nation into the fire and blood of civil war. But the Republican party rose with the crisis. It raised money in unstinted measure, organized vast armies, created powerful navies, fought bloody battles, crushed the most gigantic rebellion of all recorded history, and saved the nation's life. It was then, amid the clash of arms, that the Republican party saw that slavery was the relentless and unappeasable foe of the country, was the inspiration, the heart and soul of that civil war, and that its death would be the annihilation of the rebellion, the unity of the Republic and the development of free institutions. Against cowardly fears, selfish instincts and unreasoning passions and prejudices it pronounced the doom of that hideous and horrid system of human bondage, though it was upheld by the aggregated interests of three thousand millions of dollars, hedged about by the accumulated passions and prejudices, prides and ambitions of seven generations, and entrenched within the social, political and ecclesiastical organizations and affiliations of life. By a series of executive and legislative acts it broke the chains and lifted from the depths of chattelhood, up to the summits of manhood four and a half millions of hapless bondsmen, and stood before the nation with their virgin fetters in one hand and their title deeds to freedom in the other.

THE THIRD ERA.

The war ended, the rebellion subdued, the bondmen emancipated, the Republican Party entered upon the third era of its eventful history. Though conquered by arms, the rebels did not accept the just, humane, and generous ideas of the victors, nor did they return to their proper allegiance and loyalty to the Government, but still bemoaning the "lost cause," they remained unsubdued in will and unrepentant in spirit and purpose. Though made free the bondmen were homeless, without property, without employment, subject to the cruel laws against free people of color, which had always disgraced Southern legislation, and in the midst of a people exasperated by defeat and maddened by their loss of power still longer to hold and oppress. Property was swept away, industry disorganized, society disintegrated and States were without lawful Governments.

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Upon the Republican party devolved the task of reconstruction. To its intrinsic difficulties were added the intense hostility of the ex-rebels, the lingering prejudices long engendered by the slave system, the timid counsels of conservatism and the apostacy of the Executive. Great interests and powerful combinations sought to so reconstruct the South as to place the power in the hands of the late slaveholding class, and leave the helpless freedmen in the abject condition of practical serfdom. Seldom in history has there been imposed upon any body of men a work of greater magnitude or difficulty. The Republicans might have shrunk from and avoided it. They were sorely tempted to do so. But they resisted the temptation of official power and patronage, and threats of Executive dictation and all other adverse influences, and with sublime fidelity and courage addressed themselves to the herculean task. To aid in reorganizing disordered industries, caring for, protecting and instructing the emancipated bondmen in the new duties of their changed condition, the Republicans established the Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the wise expenditure of a few millions of dollars, did an incalculable work for order, peace and the rehabilitation of Southern society. To reconstruct rebellious States on the solid basis of equal rights, they gave suffrage to the freedmen in the reconstruction measures. To secure citizenship and civil rights to a wronged and hated race, they proposed and adopted the Fourteenth Amendment, and enacted the bill of Civil Rights. To establish by irreversible guaranties equal political rights and privileges, they adopted the Fifteenth Amendment, and as a crowning act for freedom they provided by law for the enforcement of these amendments thus newly enshrined within the Constitution. Thus the Republicans, against the sternest opposition, against misrepresentation, against appalling obstacles, have struggled on until the rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial liberty, have been restored, and the sublime doctrines of the Declaration of Independence made assured and practical realities. In the progress of the ages it has been given to few in any form or by any modes, to achieve a work so vast, so grand, so beneficent, so sure to be recorded by history, and applauded and remembered by coming generations.

ITS FOURTH ERA.

Having achieved this grand work, having passed through these three eras of its history, the Republican party, entering on its fourth era, was summoned to deal with questions relating to the national debt, the currency, finances and taxation, to reforms in the military, naval and Indian service, and whatever remaining burdens and legacies were left by the war. Concerning these questions there are apparent diversities of interests and real differences of opinion. The solutions of some of them are embarrassed by grave difficulties. They require time as well as financial skill and practical statesmanship for their adjustment. Differences of opinions on matters so recondite and complex, in an organization embracing so many men of large intelligence, trained to habits of independent thought, expression and modest conviction, are inevitable. They are indeed to be expected and desired, for from such freedom of discussion truth is elicited and proper modes of action are deduced. The men, therefore, who stood so firmly while in a minority, amid the denunciation, arroganae and scorn of power; the men who met the stern exigencies of civil war with such heroic courage, who assailed the slave power and extirpated the slave system; the men who grappled so successfully with the perplexing and pregnant issues of reconstruction, lifted helpless freedmen up to citizenship, exalted them to the heights of civil and political rights and privileges, and made the nation free in fact as well as in name, should not shrink from the less momentous and less embarrassing question now before them.

WORK TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Patriotism, principle, the continued existence, reputation and renown of the Republican party, and a due sense of self-respect and pride of character demand that Republicans now, as in the past, should have faith in this capacity to carry forward to completion reforms so auspiciously begun. It came into being as an organization of reform and should be ever ready to accept the living issues of the hour and march abreast with the spirit of the age. Unaided it has fought the battles of reform with constancy and courage. Nor in the work still before it can it hope for aid from those who still cling to the traditions of the past, pride themselves on their conservatism, and who, during the conflicts of the past twenty years, have resisted all reform, and mourned over every effete and hateful abuse as it fell. If there are Republicans who are weary of the ascendancy of a party which has achieved such crowning victories, who are tired of the responsibilities of power, and would relinquish it to other hands, they should remember that there are none worthy to accept it. For surely they cannot fail to see that the Democratic Party, by its policy during the closing years of its power, and by its blind and unrelenting opposition to reformatory measures while out of power, even now, as if smitten by judicial blindness, refusing to accept the Constitutional Amendments as fixed and final, has demonstrated its utter incapacity for such a trust.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Accustomed to success even against fearful odds, and underrating, perhaps, the intrinsic difficulties of the pending issues, many Republicans looked to Gen. Grant's administration with high raised expectations. Of course they have been impatient, and not always satisfied with results. But while these expectations have not been fully realized in the action of either the President or of Congress, much has been achieved, enough, at any rate, to satisfy them that the difficult problems will be wrought out and the hoped-for results accomplished. Gen. Grant came into office pledged to maintain inviolate the public faith, reduce the national debt, diminish taxation, appreciate the currency, reform abuses in the civil and military service, and maintain order in the States lately in rebellion. By the combined action of the President, the Heads of Departments, Congress, and the General of the Army, many abuses have been corrected, and many reforms inaugurated. President Grant's Indian policy is bringing forth evidences of its justice, its humanity, and its wisdom. The firm, just and generous policy of the Administration toward the States lately in rebellion has brought much of order and security, and crimes have largely diminished. In the interests of economy, the services of thousands of employes, both civil and military, have been dispensed with. The currency has been appreciated in value by tens and scores of millions of dollars, and the national credit has been largely strengthened.

THE REVENUES.

Without any increase in the articles subject to taxation or in the rate of taxation, the revenues of the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1870, were nearly $400,000,000 against less than $371,000,000 for the year ending 30th of June, 1869, showing a gain of nearly $38,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the fiscal year, 1870, were less than those of 1869 by more than $29,000,000, thus showing an increased revenue and saving in expenditures of more than sixty-seven millions of dollars in the first fiscal year of Gen. Grant's Administration. In the last sixteen months of Mr. Johnson's Administration the receipts from customs and internal revenue were less than three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. During the first sixteen months of Gen. Grant's Administration they were more than four hundred and sixty-nine millions, showing an increase of nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars. Republicans will remember that during the last two years of Mr. Johnson's Administration he removed Republicans appointed by Mr. Lincoln and others who adhered to the principles of the Republican Party, and appointed Democrats where he could do so. The character of the appointments, and the demoralizing influence which his opinions and conduct had upon them, were seen in the loss of scores of millions of dollars of revenue in those years. The large gain in the collection is mainly due to the determined and avowed purpose of Gen. Grant to secure an honest administration of the revenue laws, and the appointment of Republicans to office earnestly devoted to his economical policy.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

During the recent session of Congress taxes have been reduced more than $75,000,000. The taxes have been removed from transportation by canals and railways, from sales by dealers and manufacturers. The income tax has been reduced to two and a half per cent. on all incomes above $2,000, and it is to expire at the end of two years. The tax on tea has been reduced from twenty-five to fifteen cents per pound; on coffee from five to three cents, and the tax on sugar and molasses has been reduced in the aggregate twelve millions of dollars per annum. By this reduction of taxation the industries of the people and the necessaries of life have been relieved of burdens amounting to millions. The Funding bill is an important financial measure, which contemplates the saving of interest upon the public debt by the exchange of outstanding six per cent. bonds for those of a low er rate of interest, to the amount of $26,500,000 a year. While a reduction in taxes transfers the burden of the debt from one year to another, from one generation to another, a reduction in the rate of interest is an actual saving to the country, not only for the present generation, but for all time. And yet these important and beneficial financial measures, intended to lighten the public burdens, received little countenance and support from the Democratic party, whose responsibilities for the war, its losses, its expenditures, its debts, and its taxation, are so fearfully large.

THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE PARTY.

Not faultless but high, noble, and glorious is the record of the Republican party. History will note it, and the world will gratefully remember it. In the light of this brief review of its achievements, for patriotism, liberty, justice, and humanity, should not Republicans, one and all, cling to their grand organization, rectify its mistakes, correct its errors, and keep it true to its past traditions, and in harmony with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age? So doing may they not perpetuate ther power until their beneficient principles shall become the accepted policy of the nation?

HENRY WILSON,
Chairman of the Congressional Republican Committee.
JAMES H. PLATT, Secretary.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS NOT TRAITORS.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—In the month of August, 1791, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia assembled at Pilnitz, in Saxony, and resolved to take an active part in the affairs of France and protect the rights of absolute royalty struggling against freedom. In the same month of the next year 150,000 Prussians, Austrians and *Emigres* threatened the frontiers of France.

Our strongholds were under the command of the Nobles, ready to open their gates, the army whose former officers, the Nobles, had emigrated was completely disorganized. Vendee was devastated by the Chouans in the pay of England, with no troops to oppose them. This was the the situation of France on the 10th of August, 1792, when the people of Paris, indignant at the inaction of the King, who opposed his veto to all the measures of the Legislative Assembly, stormed the Tuileries and forced Louis the Sixteenth to seek refuge in the Assembly, and proclaimed the country in danger.

On the 19th of the same month the Prussians invaded Champaign, on the 20th Lafayette, then in command of the army, abandoned it and crossed the frontiers with his staff of aristocrats. Longuy was delivered to the enemy on the 23d, and on the 2d of September the Prussians entered Vendun; they were then only 120 miles from Paris, half of what they are to-day. Dumouriez in command of the National Guards and volunteers advanced to meet them; the Republic is proclaimed and on the 20th of September Kellermann gains at Valmy, with unfed and unarmed recruits, a great victory over the old troops of Frederic; the enemy are in full retreat, they recross the borders of France with only one third of their number. The French follow them everywhere, possess themselves of the German strongholds, carry Mainz and go so far as Frankfort, seize Savoy, and finally Dumouriez at Jemmapes on the 6th of November finishes the conquest of Belgium.

This is what our fathers did. Beranger said it. With one hand they broke their fetters, with the other they conquered the enemy. Were they traitors? No! and what they did we shall do again. Our late disasters were owing to the incapacity of Napoleon III and his surroundings, the only traitors that exist in France, those who, in 1848, said they were Republicans to slaughter treacherously the French Republic; they are those whom no shame can restrain, provided their throne and fortunes are preserved. It is real patriotism to rise immediately against them, for, as long as they have the direction of affairs, we can expect nothing but disasters.

Of all the Republicans, and they alone, have opposed the war, none will think of Peace as long as a single Foreigner tramples upon the French soil.

Fraternity to all who claim their Liberty, death to the invaders. To be free in their homes, we will help them, they must let us be free in our France.

Whoever calls the freeman, desirous to defend by all means his native soil, a traitor, has no conception of real love of liberty.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

DURING THE EXCESSIVE HOT WEATHER

Every family should provide themselves with a bottle of Pure Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes, that is pure and unadulterated. Every bottle warranted. You can obtain this valuable article at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE.
Cor. Penn and Sixth (late old St. Clair) sts.,
Where you will find Congress Water direct from the Springs every week. Also, English and Scotch Ales, Dublin Porter, sold at lower prices than elsewhere, at JAS. E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

FALSE PRETENCES.

The vast and continually increasing sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have provoked the envy of a certain class of dealers in various parts of the country, who are trying to substitute their utterly worthless local nostrums for the most popular proprietary medicine in the world. These impostors hope by their false statements to obtain from the millions who patronize the great American Tonic, a sufficient number of customers to make their speculations upon the health of their neighbors profitable. As the demand for Hostetter's Bitters is now so large and urgent as to tax to their fullest extent the facilities for its manufacture, these petty attempts to wring in the merest trash by false representations, are of little consequence to its proprietors. They are, however, a serious evil, to the victimized. If, for example, at this warm season, when a real invigorant is greatly needed, the sufferer from general debility, indigestion, biliousness or nervous weakness, is coaxed into using a wishy washy compound without any medicinal virtue, instead of the sovereign specific in which the rarest tonic and alterative vegetable elements are scientifically combined, it is obvious that he will rue the day when he allowed himself to be thus deluded. It is in the interest of parties who have been or may be influenced by the persuasion of plausible charlatans, that this article is published. With the light of twenty years' experience to guide him, why should the invalid take a leap in the dark.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 26 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A NEW STOCK OF
Bl'k Sash Ribbons.
Ladies' Traveling Satchels.
Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books.
Jet Jewelry and Bracelets.
Ladies' and Gents' Cuff Buttons.
Gents' Calico and White Shirts.
Shirt Fronts and Wrist Bands.
Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets, Collars and Cuffs.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Imitation Cluney Edgings and Insertings.
American and Mecklin Laces.
Black Bonnet Laces.
Guipure Laces.
Infants' Embroidered Waists.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
Hair Switches and Chignons.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c., at attractive prices.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
CHILDRENS'
LINEN SUITS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
GENERAL
CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
Bell & Moorhouse's,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
BARGAINS IN
Lawns, Chintzes,
Granadines,
Soiled Silks,
Muslins, Prints,
Cassimeres,
Linen Goods.
THE ENTIRE STOCK REDUCED
25 to 33 Per Cent.
To Close Out Summer Stock.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
INTER STATE FAIR
At Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Sept. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 1870,
FOR THE GENERAL EXHIBITION OF LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, INVENTIONS, MANUFACTURES, THE FINE ARTS, &c.
While this fair has been instituted for Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, Eastern and Southern Ohio and West Virginia, competition is invited from all sections.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE.—The great life-size painting by the Poet-Artist, T. Buchanan Read, has been secured, which, with other select paintings, will form a special Art Repository. Mr. J. B. Roberts, the eminent tragedian and elocutionist, will recite the poem of Sheridan's Ride three times each day.
For catalogues or information, address the Secretary or Superintendent.
Space for special exhibitions can be secured.
HON. JOHN E. PARKE, President.
HON. A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary.
aug10,b73-wFH No. 10 Sixth St., Pittsburgh.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry, also Silver Plated and Silver Plated Ware of best designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Particular attention is paid to the repairing of gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full assortment of the finer grades of Clocks and Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and other makes.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To this branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail on request.
NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COYLE AND who, about 28 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COYLE LARD, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office. jul4-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
New Style Prints,
SHIRTING PRINTS
AND
PERCALES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
Summer Dress Goods,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS.
BLACK ALPACAS
At 35c., 37½c., 50c., 62½c., 75c. and $1.
The attention of purchasers is respectfully called to the above, being assured that no better value is offered in these goods anywhere.
At 6c., good Dark Prints.
At 8½c., Light and Dark Prints, a great bargain.
At 12½c., Blue Denims.
At 10c., Good Yard Wide Sheeting.
At 12½c., Heaviest Yard Wide Sheeting.
At 12½c., an extra good article yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 8½c., White Linen Towels.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A CHOICE
AND
UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
7 Per Cent. Gold
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Coupon or Registered,
(AND FREE OF U. S. TAX.)
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota R. R. Co.
We are still offering a limited quantity for sale at
90 and Accrued Interest.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, } Trustees.
CHARLES L. FROST. }
The greater part of the road is already completed, and the earnings from the finished portion are already more than sufficient to pay operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work is progressing rapidly, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this line, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, undoubted security.
These bonds have 50 years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The conversibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them at no distant day to command a market price considerably above par, besides paying about 9 per cent. currency, interest in the meantime. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices only return 5 per cent., and we regard the security equally safe.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
32 Wall Street, New York.
S. McLEAN & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO., Philadelphia.
BARKER, BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.
KURTZ & HOWARD, Philadelphia.
BOWEN & FOX, Philadelphia.
DeHAVEN & BRO., Philadelphia.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 18th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
300 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
500 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
120 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides. au14-tf
"HILL & ADAM'S
SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7-wfl
STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
apl1-w3l 132 SECOND AVENUE
Bakery, Confectionery,
AND
ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the most convenient location, No. 2207 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, and has just built from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited. WM. A. RHODES.
my27-z20
DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size cars. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
136 Wood street.
CROQUET! CROQUET!
Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER, AND COUPONS Bought at Highest Price.

PH. R. MERTZ, BANKER, Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 11, 1870.

In Wall street, at the close of day, the speculative feeling on stock exchange was very tame on the share list, and prices declined, the lowest figures of the day being made. This caused some surprise to sanguine bulls who believed in much higher prices on the settlement of the difficulties between the trunk lines to the West. These difficulties are reported positively settled, although no official announcement has yet been made. In the Government bond department there were symptoms of weakness, although the actual decline is slight and volume of business very limited.

In the Gold Room the speculative feeling for a rise gained strength late in the day, and the market was carried up to the highest point of the morning. This advance was caused by considerable buying for account of parties with European connections. Money easy at 4@5. Discounts nominal at 6@7. Sterling nominally firm at 9½@9¾ and 10¼@10½ for sight. Gold has been unsettled; opened at 110¾. Rose to 110¾, declined to 110¼, 110⅝, and closed at 110⅞@111⅛. Carrying rates 4 per cent. to flat. Clearances $62,000,000.

Governments very dull and weak, since the Government purchase. Coupons of 1881, 114¾@114⅞; '62, 111⅝@112; '64, 109½@109¾; '65, 111⅛; new 109⅝@110; '67, 108⅝@108⅞; '68, 108⅛@108⅜. Ten-forties, 107⅜@108. Currencies, 112½@—.

The treasury bought two millions at 109 20-100@109 70-100 ex-interest. Bids amount to $3,000,000.

State Bonds are dull but strong: Missouris, 98; old Tennessees, 68¾; new, 68¾; old Virginias, 60; new, 62; old Carolinas, 49½; new, 50.

Stocks weak and lower, closing at the lowest point of the day.

Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 6; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 16; Adams Express, 68¼; Wells, 24; American, 42¾; United States, 44; Pacific Mail, 37; New York Central, 95; Scrip, 91; Erie, 25¾; preferred, 41; Harlem, 125; preferred, 135; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 118¾; Lake Shore, 92¾; Illinois Central, 132; Pittsburgh, 108; Northwestern, 84¼; preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central, 92¾; St. Paul, 69¾; preferred, 77; Wabash, 30¾; preferred, 70¾; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 20; preferred, 50; Chicago and Alton, 116; preferred, 112½; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¼; C. C. and I. C. 16; Panama, 81.

Boston prices: Copper Falls 6; Franklin 3; Quincy 124.

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold $60,359,727. Currency $16,756,619.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 11, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. B. Mentz:

Gold	117	Adams Express	68¾
Silver	98	N. Y. Central	95¾
1881 Bonds	114	12 Reading	95¾
5-20 Bonds	112	P., Ft. W. & C.	94
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	Ohio & Miss.	33½
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Mich. Southern	93¾
Consols 1868	109	Cleveland & P.	108
5-20 Bonds 1867	109	Chicago & N. W.	82
5-20 Bonds 1868	109	C. & N. W. Pref.	85
10-40	107		

	Loans.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.85	6.00
Paris Exchange per Franc	—	—
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	—	—
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	—	—
Central Pacific R. R. Bonds	—	—
Union P. R. R. Bonds	—	—

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	17¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	14¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	11¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅝
U. S. 5-20 1865	11¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865,	11¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	7¾	Cy. Pacifics	12

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 11, 1870.

Trade is generally sluggish as compared with what it has been, recently, though it is fully as good, if not better, than is usual at this season of the year. The speculative feeling which prevailed some weeks ago, particularly in grain and flour, has pretty well subsided, and those who bought then in expectation of a rise have not as yet, had their expectations realized. The demand for all of the leading articles is now restricted almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, and it is difficult to sell round lots, unless comparatively low prices are accepted as the markets are so irregular and unsettled that both dealers and consumers do not want to carry any more stock than they can possibly help. As an offset against the dullness which prevails at present, the indications for a good fall trade are all that can be desired.

APPLES—Continue to arrive pretty freely and the market is dull and prices are lower; we can report sales at $3@4 for fair to good, and $4@5 for choice.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots 7¾.

BUTTER—The demand is hardly so active, and the receipts are increasing, though as yet there is no change in prices; we continue to quote at 20@22 for prime to choice.

BRANS—Are dull and there is little doing, there are no established quotations.

BROOM CORN—Is coming in pretty freely, and is dull and cannot fairly be quoted above 11@12.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3 35, and Calcined Plaster at $4@ per bbl.

CHEESE—Is reported firmer, though unchanged. Sales of Ohio at 12 for Hamburg, 13 for Factory, and 15 for Goshen Swissiest, 18.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1 45@1 50 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—The demand continues light and the market is dull and prices so unsettled and irregular, that accurate quotations cannot be given.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of Peaches at 8@9 cts. for halves, and 6@7 cts. for quarters. No apples except very inferior, and not very many even of this kind.

EGGS—Prime fresh packed in rather better demand and firmer, with sales at 16@17, but old stock, and there is a big supply, is hard to sell at any price.

FLOUR—The market is dull and weak, and another day or two like yesterday and the day before, will force dealers to come down at least 25 cts per bbl. We now quote western flours at $7@ for good, and $7@ for prime. Rye flour, $5@5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull and weak, notwithstanding the supply in hands of dealers is light, as noted in our last report, some of the mills have been buying heavily in the west; good to prime red may be quoted at $1 25@1 27. Oats weak and drooping, notwithstanding the supply in this market is not large; but both dealers and consumers are not disposed to carry any more stock than they can help, as lower prices are certain, sooner or later—it is only a question of time. We can report a sale of 191 sacks, on a hard, at 82. Sales of new Oats in first hands, at 45, and in second hands at 46@50. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Last sales, on spot, at 80@82. Corn is quiet and unchanged—but little offering and not much inquiry for it; we continue to quote, at 80@85, on spot, and 78@81 00 in store. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice. Sugars are steady and unchanged, a regular sales at 10@13 for raw, 15 for crushed; 14 for A, 13¾ for "A," and 13¼ for Ex. C. New Orleans Molasses coming and firm at 65, notwithstanding the demand is only moderate. Syrups continue dull. Coffee is steady notwithstanding the decline in gold.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons a shade easier, mostly at $14@15.

HIDES—Green, 6¾@7¾ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25 per bbl, and eastern at $1 15.

PORK—Sellers & Co. quote Extra No. 1 at $1 20@1 25, and No. 2 at $1 00. Fancy western brands are quoted at $1 30 for No. 1.

LIVE POULTRY—Is only half grown chickens at 30@35, and full grown at 40@50 by the coop. Ducks 70@85 per pair.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 14½@15; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 15½@16¾; Short Rib Sides, 17¾@18; Clear Sides, 18¾; Sugar Cured Hams 20@23. Dried Beef 20. Lard, 17¾ in tins, and 18¾@19¾ in buckets. Mess Pork, $21 00.

POTATOES—Dull and cannot be quoted above $1 50@1 75 per bbl. Sales of new crop Jersey Sweets at $3@3 per bbl.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2 25.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1 60 by the car load and $1 70@1 75 for small lots in store.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Buyers extremely timid in operations and business consequently did not set in as early as in usual seasons. As a wood trade will open later and only special lines of goods are taken to any extent and those at low rates, but when trade opens earnestly a good business is expected.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, 1870.

CATTLE.

Business has been active this week the sales of cattle being heavy, and larger, we venture the assertion than other market in the country, excepting New York and Chicago. Trade has improved very materially at these yards within the past three months, and instead of damaging, as it was feared, the railroad war, as it was termed, actually helped business here, as it has caused a great deal of stock to come this way that formerly was shipped east by other routes. The receipts of cattle this week were large, unusually so, though mostly of the lower grades, including a large number of Texans, the most prominent parts of which are their bones and horns—of flesh they have but very little. This class of stock, as might be expected, was disposed of at very low figures, say 4@5 cts, and the market was dull, as the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. We hear it stated that one drover has contracted for 2,000 of these Texans at St. Louis, all of which he contemplates shipping to Philadelphia, and the impression prevails that he will not make anything by this operation, as this kind of stock is hard to sell in the east.

For good cattle, such as are bought by the regular shippers for retailing in New York, there was a good demand, and with a limited supply, prices were fully sustained. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, this grade of cattle brought 8, 8¼, and 8½, and it is probable that extra fine could have been sold at 8¾. Medium cattle may be quoted at 7@7¾. Stock cattle, of which there was a very full supply, sold at from 4¾@6, and the great proportion of this particular grade were taken by stock growers from Lancaster, Chester and other adjoining counties in the eastern part of the State. Sales of all grades for the week, 2,883 head.

FRIDAY Aug. 5.

	No.	Wgt.	Price
Hedges & T for Huff	20	15,500	4 75
" " Huff	16	14,770	4 75
Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin	29	29,280	5 15
" " "	17	15,720	5 65
" " "	71	68,780	5 50
" " "	13	10,020	
Holmes L & Co for Elliott	58	54,170	5 00
" " " Munhall	5	5,080	5 75
" " " Munhall	7	6,940	5 75
All & M for John		6,280	

SATURDAY, Aug 6.

Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin	24	22,340	5 65
" " " same	34	30,000	4 25

MONDAY, Aug. 8.

" " " same	18	18,050	6 00
" " " same	16	8,020	3 50
Holmes L & Co for Elliott	18	18,850	6 25
" " " some	18	18,050	6 00
Hanna for Elliott		18,050	6 00

TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Hedges & T for Davis	20	20,320	6 25
" " " Steven	17	17,350	7 35
" " " Bender	60	59,950	6 00
" " " Finkbone	51	51,320	6 12
" " " Gilchrist	20	18,940	6 45
Holmes L & Co for Hanna	19	20,480	5 62
" " " Elliott	8	6,940	5 00
" " " Doud	18	17,800	5 62
" " " Hust	36	40,770	7 12
" " " same	62	49,030	5 66
" " " Sam	9	9,300	5 50
" " " Dould	19	19,000	5 60
" " " Berry	19	19,500	5 90
" " " same	50	34,250	5 50
Hazlew'd & B for Kurwin	21	23,340	5 80
" " " Arans	10	9,870	5 80
Voetter & R to Lamb & M	34	41,690	8 12
Farbes to John	22	22,000	
Trautman L to Fritz	17	18,750	6 80
Casterline to Evans	21	19,970	4 00

WEDNESDAY, Aug 10.

Rose to Mossers	17	15,350	6 00
Harsh to Carpor & B	22	18,460	5 75
Carper & B to Briggs	17	17,640	8 12
Holmes to Elliott	30	27,330	6 25
Merrill to M'Ardle	16	28,830	7 25
Carson to same	20	19,140	4 50
Harvey & D to Lamb & M	35	34,000	6 00
Evans to Miller	19	20,980	7 75
Greenawalt & M to Connel	29	30,000	5 85
Voetter & R to Mosses	16	17,960	7 12
Casterline to Lamb	31	38,200	7 75
Thayer to Aurentz	22	17,530	4 25
Hosley to Baddle & Y	33	28,300	6 62
Hutchinson to McFillen	38	39,250	7 50
Hutchinson to same	45	39,800	6 25
Harvey & D to Lamb & M	35	34,150	6 62
Greenawalt & K to Seltz	20	20,350	6 35
Clark to Mains	20	18,650	6 00
H., L. & Co. for Berry	21	19,000	6 75
" " " Elliot	19	20,430	7 00
" " " Styer	22	20,700	5 25
" " "	25	24,400	6 00
" " " Lyons	20	19,000	6 00
" " " Thompson & Bell	43	43,700	4 90
" " " Clifford	22	19,370	4 90
" " " Hart	38	33,910	5 50
" " " Partridge	17	16,350	6 25
Hedges & T. " Martin	56	57,330	4 25
" " " Frantell & Co	19	19,130	6 75
" " "	34	30,150	7 25
" " "	18	18,800	7 50
" " "	22	21,050	6 00
" " " Taylor	20	18,420	5 00
" " " Ripley	17	14,750	7 25
" " " Parsley	36	34,420	6 00
" " " Moss	36	39,070	6 00
" " " Coekins	18	18,000	6 30
" " " Green	28	26,350	6 50
Hazlewood & B. for Keerwin	36	34,300	6 15
" " " Dolan	20	19,630	6 15
" " "	22	18,980	5 00
Orr & Williams for Barey & Dill	100	94,100	6 75

THURSDAY, AUG. 11.

H., L. & Co. for Kountz	18	18,000	6 25
" " " Thompson	44	40,500	5 50
" " " Doud	58	53,670	5 50
" " " Clifford	27	21,480	5 00
" " " Elliot	18	18,400	6 15
" " " Young	36	40,120	7 18
Hedges & T. " Wolf	18	17,400	6 62
" " " Munhall	74	71,140	6 00
" " "	51	51,400	5 50
" " "	54	51,800	5 20
" " "	23	21,440	5 75
Hazlewood & B. for Kurwin	26	19,880	5 00
" " "	45	40,650	5 74
" " " Kline	23	19,600	6 45
Ward to Birch	51	62,480	7 37
Moss to McFillin	20	20,800	8 50
" " Lamb	30	30,700	6 75
Karey & Decker to Muller	17	18,650	7 25
Frunkenburg to Miller	38	35,340	7 00
Bundry to McFillin	54	54,840	7 25
Greenwald & K. to Aull & Co	13	13,500	6 50

SHEEP.

There was a very full supply of sheep this week, the receipts being larger than for several weeks preceding, and the market, was dull and compared with last week prices are 1@½c lower. New York buyers, under the influence of unfavorable advices from that market, bought very sparingly, and had it not been for the fact that the Philadelphia buyers took hold pretty liberally, the market would have been still worse. We now quote prime sheep at 5¼@5½; good, 5; fair, 4¾; and common 3¾@4. As has been the case all summer, the largest proportion of the offerings were of the lower grades, and, consequently, the better grades sold more readily and at relatively higher prices.

HOGS

Receipts somewhat larger, and the market very dull and unsatisfactory, particularly to shippers, who allege that prices are higher and relatively here than in the east, and that they are not able to make any money. Compared with last week prices are a shade lower; we now quote Philadelphia hogs at 10¾; and York and Baltimore Hogs, 9.50@9.60.

The new firm of H. C. Imhoff & Co., has gone into active operation, and from the character of the men who compose it, Messrs. Imhoff, Gilchrest and Dock, we have no doubt it will be a success, financially and every other way.

Mr. J. F. Keyuthaler, formerly of the firm of Gilchrest & Keyuthaler, continues the business of the old firm on his own account. John has been in the hog trade for many years, and what he does not know about it is not worth learning.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 11, 1870.

The market opened strong and continued so until towards evening, when the rumor of a French victory, had a depressing effect, and besides the largely increased production was not without its influence. The monthly report of the Titusville *Herald*, for July, gives the daily average production at nearly 16,000 bbls, and the average production for the first seven months of 1870, as compared with same time 1869, shows an increase of 2,367 bbls per day. Furthermore, it is stated, that since this report was made up, there has been an increase of something like 1,700 bbls, per day which, if correct, would swell the total daily production now to upwards of 17,500 bbls. This immense production, one would think, would be sufficient of itself to weaken the market without war, and all things considered, the trade generally is standing up better than could reasonably be expected.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Fairview O W 280, on account, T Hackett; Spray O W 100, on account L Hepler; Fairview O W 250, on account D C Herbst; E L Goodwin 148, on account J H Barbour; G S Palmer 74, on account S Hull, Nat Ref Co, 314 on account Thos Hackett; Peerless O W 200 on account B S Duncan; Waring K & Co, 370 on account Fisher Bros.

Total ..... 2,184 bbls

CRUDE.

The crude market was reasonably active today, the reported sales aggregating 2,600 barrels, and prices are higher than yesterday, though, as already intimated, the feeling was weaker at the close, and some sales were made at a decline. Sales of

2,000 bbls seller 30 days	9¾
3,000 " seller August	9¾
3,000 " " 30 days	9
3,000 " buyer to September 15, '71	13
3,000 " " to July 15, '71	12¾
3,000 " seller all 1871	9
3,000 " seller Nov. to Jan., 1872	9
2,000 " seller 30 days	8¾

REFINED.

Quiet—no sales reported. August 23½, and 23¾@23¾ for October. November and December, 24@24¼. It is said that a strong effort is being made to establish a "corner" in Philadelphia. A number of calls were made to-day, and it is rumored that "buyer all year options" will be called.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 303 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

J. A. McKee, 303 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Moutzheimer, K. & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 108 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Forgrin Bro's. & Co., 95 bbls refined oil to Logan, Frew & Co., Phila.

McKelvey & Bro., 500 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. Ritter, 278 bbls refined (1 to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Citizens' Oil Co., 304 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,226 bbls

OIL SHIPPED BY A. V. R. R.

(From Aug. 5 to Aug. 11.)

Mentzer, H & Co., 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & L., 1,070 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Union Ref. & Storing Co., 1,183 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Holdship & Co., 100 bbls refined to E. A. Hibbs, Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 473 bbls refined to Waring K & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 3,015 bbls

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 17¼@17¾c; receipts, 76; stock 39,051.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 600 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 17,570 bbls, heavy and 15@20c lower; sales of 8,000 bbls at $5.30@5.70 for superfine western and State; $5.75@6.20 for good to extra do; $6.25@6.70 for good to choice do; $6.40@7.00 for white wheat western extra; $6.80@7.60 for extra Ohios; $6.65@8.75 for St. Louis. Rye flour is quiet, with sales of 200 bbls at $5.60@7.85. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey dull; sales of 300 bbls at 92½c. Wheat—receipts of 87,000 bus; market very heavy; sales 76,000 bus at $1.09@1.09 for rejected spring; $1.15@1.20 for No. 3 spring; $1.20@1.30 for No. 2 spring; $1.40 for No. 1 spring and amber western, and $1.50 for new amber. Rye quiet. Corn dull and lower; receipts 85,521 bush; sales of 5,000 bush at 80@81c for new mixed western; $1.10@1.12 for white western. Oats: market unsettled; receipts 54,825 bush; sales of 53,000 bush at 50@53c for western, 60@61c for State and 62@66c for Ohio. Hay in moderate request at $85@90c for shipping and $1@1.25 for retail lots. Hops quiet and firm. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; sales of 300 hhds at 9½@10c for Muscovado, Molasses dull. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¾c. Petroleum dull. Turpentine nominal at 39c. Pork dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 barrels at $20.40@20.50 for mess; $24.00@25.00 for prime; $30@33 for prime mess; also 500 barrels of mess for September at $20.50@20.75. Beef quiet at $16 for plain mess, $16@19 for extra mess. Beef hams nominal. Tierce Beef unchanged; sales of 100 tierces at $20@28 for prime mess, $30@35 for India mess. Middles quiet. Cut Meats dull at 19@21c for pickled hams. Lard dull at 15¾@16¼c; also 500 tierces for August at 16¼c. Butter steady at 20@25c for western. Cheese dull at 7¾@—. Freights to Liverpool dull; wheat by steam, 8 pence.

Boston—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower on shipping grades. Wheat dull in buyers' favor; No. 2 spring at $1.30@1.30; winter red western $1.45@1.50. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats quiet at 55@56c for western and old Ohio. Corn dull and lower at 89c for prime new mixed western. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard steady and dull. Cut meats nominal. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull 16¾c prime steam. Eggs unchanged and in fair request.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 11.—Flour is dull and 25c lower, with sales of family at $6.25@6.50; extra at $5.75@6. Wheat is dull, and sales were made of red winter at $1.15@1.20, and white at $1.20@1.40. Oats dull and new sold at 40@46c, and old at 50@55c. Corn is unsettled and ear sold down to 75c and up to 80c. Rye 90@95c, and dull. Cotton is dull at 18c. Tobacco firm and in good demand, with sales of 107 hogsheads at $5.40@22. Whiskey has declined to 94@96c, and the market is dull. Mess Pork is still held at $30, but no sales of importance were made. Bulk meats are dull at 13¾ and 15¼c for shoulders and sides. Bacon is weak, and shoulders are held at at 14¾c, and sides at 17¾@18¾c for clear rib and clear. Sugar cured hams are held at 25@25½c. Lard sold at 16c. Butter is scarce, at 20@30c for prime to choice. Eggs are dull at 15c for selected. Cheese steady, at 12@13c. Linseed oil is dull, at $1.02. Lard oil $1.30@1.30. Petroleum; 24c for refined. Sugar unchanged; Cuba at 11@12¾c. Coffee is steady with sales 400 bags at 30@32c. Hogs are in good demand at $9.75@10.25 gross; receipts light. Gold, 116¾, buying. Exchange dull, at ¼@1-10 discount buying. Money market is easy.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull and easier; $5@6 for spring extra. Wheat irregular, closing nominal; $1.02@1.04 cash for No 2; this afternoon fairly active at $1.08@1.09, seller last half. Corn less active and weaker, closing at 70c for No 2; this afternoon steady at 70½c, seller last half. Oats less active and 3¼c lower, closing at 39@39¾c. Rye dull at 86@87c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 135c; short ribs 15½c. Receipts of the past 24 hours: 2,960 bbls flour, 2,500 bush wheat, 84,255 bush corn, 76,753 bush oats, 7,190 bush rye, 3,420 bush barley, 6,653 hogs. Shipments: 3,502 bbls flour, 22,350 bush wheat, 153,085 bush corn, 39,345 bush oats, 2,420 bush rye, 1,580 bush barley, 4,122 hogs. Freights firm, more active and 3@3c higher; 4¾@24¾c for corn to Buffalo.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 11.—Stock—no Erie trains in owing to the burned bridge, hence the supply of all kinds is light and the feeling is stronger. Barely five cars cattle arrived, or one hundred and eighty head, since Monday. Everything has now been cleaned up and good market is looked for to-morrow. Sheep to-day—sales of 1,700, after twice that number yesterday. There is a stronger feeling and a little advance in price of 1@c per pound Canadas peddling out at 7c, car of 83 pound, Michigan sold at 6¾ and nothing goes below 6¼c. Lambs are lower, the best scarcely exceeding 9c; most of the receipts are lambs; a car of State, 61 pound, sold at 9¼c; a car of Canada, 64 pound, sold with 70 coarse, 61 pound, at 8c, and some equally heavy at 7¾c. Hogs number 1,700 today, and remain at 12¾@12¾c as the extreme for dressed, the decline of gold prevents an advance, with light receipts.

CHICAGO, August 11.—Hogs 25@35c lower; $9@9.80 for common to extra prime. Cattle steady; $3.60 for common Texans.

ST LOUIS, August 11.—Cattle steady at 4@6 for fair to prime, 6@8¾ for choice to extra. Hogs firm at 8¾@9¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—Tobacco, hemp rope and bagging firm and unchanged. Flour very dull; superfine $4.50@4.75, extra $5@5.25, double extra $5.25@6.50. Wheat dull and lower. No. 2 red fall $1.16@1.18, No. 1 do. at $1.22@1.25. Corn dull and lower, mixed and yellow at 75@80c, choice yellow 80c, white 82@85c. Oats inactive at 41@43c for mixed. Barley steady at 90@1.41. Rye dull at 85@95. Highwines dull at 95c. Pork dull at $30@30.50. Bacon nominally lower at 14¾c for shoulders, 17¾c for clear rib, 18¾c for clear. Lard dull at 16¾c for choice tierce.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 11.—Flour quiet and weak; western superfine $6.00@6.25; extra $7.00@7.50; family $7.00@8.00. Receipts light; western $1.25@1.45. Corn—white $1.10@1.16; yellow $1.07@1.10. Oats better at 53@54c. Rye scarce at 90. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey no demand at $1.00@1.01.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Petroleum firm; crude 16@16½c, refined 23¾@24c. Flour dull and weak; extra $6@6.50. Wheat dull and declined 5c; Pennsylvania red old $1.50, new $1.40@1.47. Corn declining; yellow $1.05@1.06; western $1.01@1.10. Provisions heavy. Whiskey quiet; western in iron $1.01.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 11.—Flour weak; country made $6.25@6.50 for double extra white; $6.25@6.75 for double extra red; $6.25@6.50 for double extra amber. Wheat: No. 1 red winter $1.28; No. 2 do $1.26. Corn: No. 1 held at 87c. Oats: new 47c. Petroleum market strong. Crude $3.90. Refined 20 to 21c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS August 11.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 17¾c; receipts 165 bales, sales 158 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Hay 24. Bran 19. Pork in active demand at $22. Lard 16@16½. Bacon quiet; shoulders 15¾c; sides 19¾c. Corn meal 90@2.50.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 11.—Flour in moderate demand, at a decline of 25c on spring and 30c on other grades; sales of 1,100 bbls at $7.25 for No. 1 spring; $7.75 for amber winter; $8.50 for white; $9 for XX. Wheat quiet and unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 10.—8 cars iron ore, 6 do l s ore, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 2 cars do, Everson P & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do do, Rees G & D; 2 same, McKnight P & Co; 3 cars p iron, Rees G & D; 2 same, Union Iron Mills; 8,000 ft lumber, Jack & Sholes; 8,000 same, R P Burgan; 8,000 same, W W Riedon & Co; 16,000 same, J Heath; 70,000 shingles, B Schmidt & Co; 1 car clay, J H Lyon & Co; 30 cases tob, Johnston & Co; 1 bx sodder, Park & Co; 29 bxs s machines, Smith & P; 21 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 3 do steel, Mullin & M; 9 do glass, Agnew & W; 2 do eggs, Atwell & L; lot s ware, J McCloskin; 6 bbls flour, Atlas Works; 46 bdls chairs, 6 do s chairs, Bell & 46 sks oats, J Mallorn; 111 do do, Bricker & Co; lot p lumber, A McElfresh; 31 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls eggs, J Pettit; 2 bbls do, G Bruggerman & O R; 2 tubs cheese, J A Graff; 10 bales broom, E Hazleton; 4 bbls eggs, C Hartman.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 11.—8 cars wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Jenkins & Bro; 1 car lumber, Boyd, Murray & F; 142 sks oats, 17 do rye, 24 do wheat, 1 bbl eggs, Bingham & C; 12 sks do, 1 do do scraps, 1 do tails, W Flaccus & Son; 80 bgs flour, V Ludwig; 4 bbls starch, Holmes, Bell & Co; 1 bx h ware, T Hare & Bro; 6 doz riddles, J Woodwell & Co; 24 bxs yeast, Rhinehart & S; 3 bbls butter, 3 do eggs, Haworth & D; 3 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 2 bxs cigars, W Miller & Co; 3 cars oil bbls, M Ritter; 100 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 30 bales wool, S Harbaugh; 3 cases tobacco, Johnston & C; 9 sks feathers, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 10 bbls apples, F Owens.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 10.—8 bxs starch, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 31 bbls green apples, J A Graff; 16 do do, Kaler & Wood; 25 do do, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 do do, J J Petit; 51 sks oats, T Henkle; 2 bbls potatoes, H Rea Jr; 3 bbls green apples, Woodworth & D; 11 do potatoes, 1 do apples, W J Steel & Bro; 5 do green apples, H Gerwig & Co; 12 sks sup kegs, 3 bbls wax, 8 bxs do, H L Fahnestock & Co; 20 bdls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 50 bxs w glass, C Ihmsen.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 11.—3 bbls eggs, H Gerwig & Co; 29 sks oats, S C McMasters & Co; 2 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do do, Rogers & Burchfield; 4 do do, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 6 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro, 1 do lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 do ice, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 do lumber, J B Ingham.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 11 1 car metal, W Smith; 2 cars lime, Shoenberger & B; 52 cars coal, Keir F & K; 35 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 do sand, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 1 do do, Rogers & Burchfield; 4 do do, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 6 cars wheat, R T Kennedy Bro, 1 do lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 do ice, Gilmore, S & Co; 1 do lumber, J B Ingham.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 11 1 car metal, W Smith; 2 cars lime, Shoenberger & B; 52 cars coal, Keir F & K; 35 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 2 cars

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

Basher Wanted.—See advertisement on first page, under "Wants."

A party of Pittsburghers are about to purchase a site in Ebensburg, for a new summer resort.

Postponed.—The hearing in the case of Louis Stern, charged with violation of the revenue laws, was postponed until Saturday next.

Upsetic.—James Renforth, champion oarsman of England, has accepted the challenge of Henry Coulter, champion of America, and has agreed to row him in Canadian waters in September next.

Fifty and Costs.—Joseph V. Kerr, a notice of whose arrest for disorderly conduct we published yesterday, was before the Mayor yesterday for a hearing. He was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

John Wilson made information, before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, charging Philip Selig with striking a young male member of the Wilson family. The Alderman issued the usual legal papers for such a case.

Indecency.—Gottlieb Ruier says Jacob Oxenhardt called him indecent names and threatened to kill him. Alderman Arent issued a warrant for the arrest of Jacob, who lives in the Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Obituary.—Yesterday Mr. Thomas Reese, one of the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department died after a short illness. He was widely known and respected. In honor of his memory the various engine houses were draped in mourning yesterday.

The new High School Building, the new Trinity Church and new City Hall are rapidly approaching completion. The elegant Dollar Savings Bank will soon be occupied. These buildings are all magnificent contributions to the architectural attractions of the city.

Dislocated.—Billy Duffy, a news boy, while waiting for papers at the Chronicle office about half past two o'clock yesterday, fell down the cellar stairs and dislocated the elbow joint of his right arm. He was removed to his home and a surgeon summoned, who attended to his injuries.

Thanks.—Mr. Arthur Thomas, of the Mailing Department of the House of Representatives, Washington, has our thanks for valuable public documents. We are under obligations for past favors, and he has ever shown good discrimination as to the character of documents useful about a newspaper office.

Held to Answer.—George Simmon, a saloon keeper in the Nineteenth ward, against whom information was made before Mr. S. Cunningham, of the Second ward, yesterday for a violation of the liquor law, was committed to jail in default of bail.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon a span of horses attached to a buggy, in which were a lady and child, became frightened at the cars on the Fifth avenue railway, and ran down Wood street, where they were stopped by Officer Ed. Kelly. The buggy was somewhat damaged, but the occupants escaped injury.

Resulted Fatally.—Mr. David Gray, of Philadelphia, who had been superintending the erection of the Dollar Savings Bank Building on Fourth avenue, died on Wednesday morning at Mrs. Goodall on 4th avenue, where he was boarding, about twelve o'clock. Wednesday night, from the effects of a stroke received about three weeks since. The body was sent to Philadelphia last evening.

Expensive.—James Gallen visited the lock-up Wednesday night and seeing a "fellow sufferer" behind the bars who was exceedingly dry James proceeded to inform Officer Carl Reed saw the operation and James was locked up. Yesterday morning he was charged $10 and costs for the night's work. The latter can be lodge cheaper at Cape May or Long Branch, but the Mayor makes no reduction in his rates.

Kicked Out.—There was a little disturbance at Thomas Fisher's saloon on Penn street, yesterday. Thomas came to the conclusion the best and kicked a patron, Edward McCafferty, out of the house, on the supposition that he was the disturber of the peace. Edward says Tom kicked the wrong man. He embodies his belief in an information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, upon which a warrant for Fisher's arrest was issued.

Severely Scalded.—Maggie Watson, a little child of Thomas Watson, engineer in the GAZETTE press room, was dangerously scalded yesterday, by overturning a bucket of hot water on herself. Her breast, arms and one side were terribly burned, her ribs being made bare of flesh from the effects of the scald. She was taken by another lady to see a relative at Coal City, where the accident happened. Her sufferings are intense.

Committed for Trial.—A hearing in the case of Roth, who was charged before Justice Kennan with the murder of Mrs. Cornelius, in Birmingham, a full account of which we published several days since, took place yesterday. No new facts were developed, and their appears to be but little doubt that the Justice very properly held that it was not his province to try the case, and in order that it might come before the proper tribunal he committed the accused to jail for trial.

Incendiarism.—An attempt was made Wednesday night to fire a frame building on Diamond street. Some time during the night a man who was attending to a sick horse in a livery stable in the rear of the works discovered a fire in the main building, and calling the watchman to his assistance, the two extinguished it. On examination it was ascertained that the incendiary had entered the building through a window, and after piling shavings around one of the work-benches, set fire to the pile.

Organizing.—The colored voters of Allegheny are earnestly at work on the labor of concentrating their forces into an organization which, while it will impart to those affiliated with it enlarged ideas of political duty and activity, and educate them in the great principles underlying our Republic, it will also enable them by the adoption of political measures to secure certain franchises which belong to their status as voters. Their association is known as a Young Council, W. of A. It was re-organized two weeks ago by a special deputy from the east, and already numbers over one hundred members. A meeting will be held in a hall on Water street, Allegheny, and all who favor them with a visit will be cordiously received.

In Bankruptcy.

In the United States District court yesterday, Judge McCandless presiding, the petition of A. W. Taylor, of Boone, Bedford county, asking that A. E. Arnold, of the above named place be declared a bankrupt, was filed.

The petitioner averred that Arnold is indebted to him to the amount of about six hundred dollars. He also alleges that the respondent, in view of the operations of the bankrupt law has confessed judgment in favor of several parties, and allowed his property to be sold on executions with the view of giving preference to creditors over petitioner. Mr. Taylor therefore asks that the respondent be declared a bankrupt, and that a warrant be issued to take charge of his estate. The usual order to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted was allowed, and made returnable on the 25th inst.

The Wrong Letters.

Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Maggie Tuttle made information before T. S. Commissioner McCandless, charging Alexander Noulan with receiving from the Postoffice and retaining letters addressed to her. Tee accused was arrested and held for a hearing, which took place yesterday, when the following facts were developed. Mr. Noulan has a relative residing in Allegheny, whose name is Maggie Tuttle, and letters to her are frequently addressed to his care. A few weeks since two letters addressed to Mrs. Maggie Turtle were left at his place of business on Wood street, which he supposed were for his relative, and delivered them. They were opened by her, but discovering that the name to the letter was Tuttle for whom they were intended, they were delivered to the real owner. These facts being made known to the Commissioner, he discharged the accused.

To the Workhouse.

John Fox was before His Honor yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, and as John was unable to show that he had any "visible means of support," he was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

Martin Welsh, charged with disorderly conduct, not having the cash to liquidate a fine of $10 and the costs, was provided with free board at the Allegheny for twenty days.

Thomas Burke raised a row at "Pot" alley Wednesday night and behaved himself in a very disorderly manner, and in consequence thereof was required to pay the amount the lament of his services, at Claremont for a period of ninety days.

Joseph Gabbert was brought up on a charge of drunkenness and general worthlessness, and at the request of his Joseph's, many friends the Mayor sent him for the White House for thirty days.

Frank Tumbisty, tumbled into the Mayor's office and requested that some provision be made for him. The Mayor out of compassion sent him to the care of Mr. Cordier, proprietor of "Hotel de Claremont," for four months.

Lecelaide Camp Ground.

The camp meeting held during the past week at Leetsdale, was one of the most pleasant ever held in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The success which marked it as well as all previous ones at that place, induced some of the attendants to consider the propriety of purchasing the ground and devoting it hereafter to camp meeting purposes. Wednesday afternoon a number of those interested in the matter met on the ground and made arrangements for the purchase. A stock company was organized with sixty shares of $100 each. Mr. J. W. F. White was then authorized to make the purchase for $4,000, that being the price at which it was held. Subsequently he transacted this business and the deed is now being made out. A meeting of the stockholders will be held in this city September 10, for permanent organization.

The ground consists of about eighteen acres located on the hill, about two miles above Leetsdale Station, and fifteen miles below this city on the Fort Wayne Railroad. It is admirably adapted for the purposes. It will be arranged with all the necessary conveniences, and each year's rental will be diverted to the further improvement. No better site could have been selected, and Leetsdale hereafter will be one of the memorial centres for Pittsburgh Methodism.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions, Communications, &c.—Reports of Committees—Ordinances and Resolutions.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Council of Allegheny City, was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, August 11th, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Callery, Gwinner, Hackedstine, Negraw, Moul, Patterson, J. C. Patterson, A. Phillips, Reiter, Riddle, Wettach, President.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, Mr. Phillips was called to the Chair.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was, on motion of Mr. A. Patterson, dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Moul presented a petition for police in the Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. A. Patterson presented a petition for lamp at the corner of Preble and Washington streets. Referred.

WATER WORKS.

Mr. Wettach, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the following report:

Your Committee would respectfully report that the new twenty inch main pipe traversing the hill side portion of the city has been laid, and is now in successful operation, resisting the highest expectations of the Committee in providing a district heretofore exceedingly scarce of water, with an adequate supply. The connection was made with the basin on the fourth inst., and a test made on the sixth by the Friendship engine, with the fire plug at the corner of Jackson and Beaver streets, showed an increased pressure of water, more than double to that prior to laying the new main. While all that was expected from the main has been realized still there are portions of the city that cannot possibly be benefitted by this improvement being situated on a line with the present main level and even above it.)

In this connection your committee would call especial attention to the report of the Visiting Committee of Councils, composed of a majority of the Water Committee, Superintendent of Water Works and City Engineer, which accompanies this report. This committee, under authority of Councils, were authorized to make a tour of observation on matters pertaining to a better supply of water, and report. The tour, has been made, and the accompanying paper referred to prepared as the result of their labors.

In dependent of the report but at the same time incident thereto is a matter to which the attention of your Honorable Body is called; while the Council tacitly authorized the committee to make this tour they did not provide a fund for the payment of the expenses and the whole burden of the expense was met by the individual members without satisfactory reason to believe that the amounts would be refunded. We offer the following resolution

Resolved, That the Select and Common Council that the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant for the sum of $—— in favor of Wm. Paul, Jr.

Your Committee offer the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the report of the Visiting Committee be printed in pamphlet form.

The report was received and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Riddle presented a petition for a lateral sewer on Jackson street. Referred.

The report was then received.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee presented the following report:

Your Committee in reference to the petition of property holders in the First ward, asking that measures be taken for the grading of that locality, re-the complaints of the petitioners too well founded to be disregarded, but the same want of sewerage is perceptible in all quarters of the city, and it is only a question with the committee when the construction of these sewers commences, that sewers cannot all be built in one year, although a necessity exists for their speedy construction.

Your committee herewith report an ordinance in relation to the matter.

In the matter of grading Ravine street your committee find that a sewer is necessary on said street, and herewith report an ordinance for grading, and also an ordinance and plans for sewer on the same.

The committee again report in favor of the construction of a sewer on Federal street.

The following additional ordinances accompany the report:

For sewer on Ohio street.

The report was adopted.

The ordinance for sewer on Ohio street passed first reading.

The ordinance for a sewer on Beaver street was passed finally.

The ordinance for main sewer on Ravine street was passed finally.

The other ordinances in the report were passed finally.

Report on sewers on Sedgwick street. Ordered to be filed in Engineer's office and notice given.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition for a change of grade on Taggart street. Referred.

Mr. Patterson called up the plan providing for the change as petitioned for and moved it's adoption.

Mr. Riddle objected.

Mr. Callery moved a suspension of the rules in order that the plan might be adopted. The motion was lost.

CONTROLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Riddle, from the Finance Committe, presented the report of the Controller for the month of July, giving in detail the exenditures of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

1. Salaries	$	714.98
2. Fire Department		2,640.64
3. Streets and Bridges		2,898.60
6. Wharves, &c.		834.47
8. Lamps		760.33
9. Police		2,955.20
11. Water Works		2,781.99
13. City Property		664.17
Total		$15,280.20

The report was accepted and warrants ordered to be drawn for the payment of the several bills.

FINANCES.

Mr. Riddle, from the Finance Committee, presented the report of the committee, accompanying which were the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby instructed to pay to the Western Theological Seminary, in gold or its equivalent, the interest annually, beginning with that due July 1st, 1870.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and instructed to require from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, the payment of their right of way through the seminary lots and their right of way through the city in gold or its equivalent.

The first resolution was adopted.

The second resolution was taken up.

Mr. Phillips objected to it. He said that he was a lessee of the city and his contract did not call for gold, and he did not intend to pay it unless compelled by law.

A motion to adopt the resolution was lost. Common Council non-concurred in the action of the Select Council, and on motion of Mr. McGraw the Select Council receded and concurred with the Common Council.

A motion to adopt the third resolution was also lost. Common Council non-concurred with the action of the Select Council, and on motion of Mr. Negraw Select Council receded and concurred with Common Council.

An ordinance accompanying the report authorizing the controller to prepare bonds to the amount of $14,850 to run for 20 years bearing interest at 6 per cent. for the payment of the cost of macadamizing for paving Ridge street was taken up.

The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

An ordinance for the construction of a sewer in the First ward referred to in the report of the Street Committee was taken up and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

The ordinance for a sewer on Ohio street accompanying the report of the Street Committee, was passed first reading was called up by Mr. Phillips and passed finally.

The plan of the Fifth ward and also of Beaver street sewers were presented and approved.

CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. Riddle, chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented the following report:

Your committee herewith submit a plan of improvement of the Second Ward Square, the cost of which will not exceed $500, and submit the following:

Resolved, That the Park Commissioners are hereby requested to improve the Second Ward Square in accordance with the accompanying plans.

The committee having had under consideration the propriety of placing lightning rods on the Ellsworth and Good Will engine houses, in the Eighth and Sixth wards, report the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property are hereby authorized to place the lightning rod on the Ellsworth and Good Will engine houses.

The following resolution also accompanied the report:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be authorized to contract with the lowest and best bidder for repairs of the conductor on city building, and for the protection against nuisances complained of in the report.

The report was received.

The first resolution was adopted.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the second resolution by providing for lightning rods on the engine houses.

The motion to amend was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

The third resolution was also adopted without discussion.

Mr. Callery presented a petition asking permission to erect a frame building in the 8th Ward for a tannery, which was accompanied by an ordinance granting the permission.

A motion was made to refer the matter to the committee on wooden buildings. Lost.

On motion the ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented a communication from Mr. Doty, asking to have taxes refunded.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Wettach presented a resolution for the erection of gas lamp on High street. Referred.

Mr. Moul presented a petition for the grading of Main street, in the Fourth ward, which was accompanied by an ordinance providing for the grading, paving and curbing of the above street.

Referred to the Street Committee.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Mr. Phillips presented a resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Sherman avenue. Referred.

Mr. Phillips presented the plan of a drinking fountain, which was adopted.

Also, a resolution providing for the erection of a fountain in accordance with the plan on the First ward Square.

On motion of Mr. A. Patterson, the matter was laid over.

Mr. Callery, a resolution for water pipe on Oliver avenue. Refferred.

Mr. A. Patterson a remonstrance against the detention of the paving of Evans alley. Referred.

Mr. Gwinner a resolution for a sewer on Beaver avenue. Referred.

All business from Common Council not otherwise noticed was concurred in.

POLICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Police, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Police would report as follows: Concerning the resolution instructing your Committee to remove the watch-boxes in the Park, and such other points as may be necessary, that the boxes are absolutely necessary to shield the officers from the severity of the weather; that if the city does not provide such places they are forced to seek protection at other points; that it is a mistaken idea that men can patrol the city at all seasons of the year, and especially in the midst of storms without having some recognized place of shelter. In connection with this same matter your Committee recommend the replacing of several of the boxes removed without the authority of the Committee, and report the following resolution with favorable recommendation:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Properties be and they are hereby requested to have all the watch boxes located properly and kept in good order.

The report was received.

Adjourned.

Common Council.

At half past seven o'clock the members of this branch began to assemble. Each City Father as he entered the Chamber took a comprehensive survey of the apartment, rejoicing in its coat of paint, and generally renovated appearance, and then, smiling serenely, rubbing his hands together in a satisfied way, and reverentially removing his hat, placed it, sank into his official seat and awaited with tranquility further developments.

At eight o'clock the majority of the members had arrived and were seated in their respective places, awaiting the appearance of President Warner, when Mr. Hallowell, anxious for business, moved that Council come to order by calling Mr. Slack, of the Second ward, to the Chair.

The motion was agreed to with unanimity.

Mr. Slack ascended the platform and gave the usual signal for order, which was followed with the calling of the roll by Clerk Edgworth, when the following C. F.'s answered to their names:

Messrs. Ashworth, Brown, Brahm, Conley, Dalzell, Gilmore, Gilliland, Hanna, Hunker, Hastings, Herchenroether, Moul, McNeil, Reynolds, Slack, Selfe, Vogrtz and Wettach.

Clerk Dilworth then read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved without objection.

BUSINESS TAKEN UP—PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Brown was the first to present business a petition for grading and paving of Hill street, Seventh ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Voegtly presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Church alley. Third ward, between Green street and Spring Garden Run Road.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Hanna, a petition for sewer on Western avenue to connect with sewer on Ropealley.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Gilliland, petition for gas lamp on corner of Allegheny avenue and Cabinet street, Fifth ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Taggart, a petition for a sewer on Pasture lane, Second ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Voegtly, a petition for a sewer on Chestnut street, Third ward. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. O'Neill, a communication from Mr. Alexander Henry, representing that he had built his house in accordance with a grade established by the City Regulator, but that afterwards a change of grade had been made subjecting him to great loss. He desired that some action be taken to make this up. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Mr. Brahm, petition for policeman on Troy Hill. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Herchenroether, petition for change of grade on High street. Similarly referred.

Mr. Slack, a communication from Messrs. Moore and Chambers stating that one hundred feet of the ground now being graded as Evans alley, Fifth ward, belonged to them, and that suit for trespass would be brought against the city unless the ground was vacated by it. Referred to Committee on Streets.

CITY REVENUES.

Mr. Hanna, from the Market Committee, presented a report showing the following receipts during the month of July:

Duncan Dobbs, Clerk of the Markets	$2,000 00
R. T. White, Second ward scales	25 50
George B. McNulty, Diamond scales	18 00
Total	$2,043 50

Report received and filed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Comley, Chairman of the Committee on Ordinances, presented a report recommending that an ordinance be passed authorizing the publishing of six hundred copies of the new City Code. A resolution to that effect accompanied the report.

The Committee also recommend the following changes in ordinances:

1. To the Superintendent of Water Works are added the duties of superintending the erection of gas lamps ordered by Councils.

2. The license for theatres, shows, circuses, &c., &c., be fixed at $50 for every twenty-four hours, and no city property be used for such purpose.

3. The Street Commissioner shall have discretionary power of locating the size, depth, &c., &c., of sinks, cess-pools, &c., &c., so that the same may not overflow and pollute water.

4. Relates to changing the amounts of the bonds of city officers.

5. The respective branches of Council shall assemble on the first Tuesday following the first Monday of January to organize. The Council shall meet annually on the first Tuesday following the day of organization in joint session to elect city officers.

The report was received, and the resolution accompanied so as to authorize the publishing of five hundred and fifty copies of the City Code, in which shape it was passed.

The first change in reference to charging circuses, &c., was adopted, and the one following them to exhibit on city property, was next considered and developed an interesting debate on

MUNICIPAL MORALITY,

and other matters.

Several members thought that "shows," "circuses" and such performances should not be encouraged by the city.

Mr. Hanna didn't approve of such shows, but as they would come, and "would show," he thought the city might as well "shoulder the sin," as one of its citizens.

Mr. McNeill said many people complained that the Diamond Square was used for the purpose. The men brought "wild elephants, and bulls, and tigers, and such like awful creatures, whose proclivities were a great annoyance to persons residing in the vicinity of the show." The city might get into a suit for maintaining a nuisance if they allowed this to go on.

Mr. Hastings thought the city needed all the money that could be made. He didn't argue much on the morality of the matter. He had always observed that when a good "show" came about the town "everybody couldn't afford it" and seemed to be interested. He thought they were good enough exemplars. [Laughter.]

Finally the debate was closed by a call for the yeas and nays upon an amendment striking out the clause which prohibited city property being used for the "shows." The **vote resulted: yeas 8, nays 9.** So the motion to strike out the clause was therefore lost, and the section as reported by the committee **adopted. Therefore "shows" cannot hereafter show on grounds owned by the city and under the shadow of municipal authority.**

The third, f urth and fifth sections were adopted as read.

Mr. Hastings presented a petition for a board walk on Perrysville Plank Road from the head of Federal, around to the head of Beaver streets. Referred to Committee on Streets.

THE PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. McNeil presented a requisition from the Park Commission for $30,000.

On motion of Mr. McNeil the Controller was authorized to issue the bonds, and comply with the requisition.

Select Council business was then taken up and concurrences had in everything not otherwise noted.

Mr. Hanna moved to take up the plan of the Federal street sewer—which had been laid over indefinitely at a previous meeting.

The motion was lost for want of the requisite two thirds vote in its favor.

Mr. Voegtly offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on streets to let the lateral sewer on Federal street to the lowest and best bidder.

This was intended to overcome the "hitch" in not adopting the plan for this sewer.

The chair explained that the resolution would not accomplish its object, as no sewer could be built until a plan had been adopted.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Comley, from the Committee of Conference in relation to review on Union street, reported, recommending that Select Council concur with S. C. in adopting the resolution requiring the City Solicitor to return the review for correction. Report was received and recommendation adopted.

Council then adjourned at ten o'clock.

That Elopement.

The elopement of Mr. George Loudon, a barber of color doing business on Smithfield street, still continued to be the talk among the colored citizens yesterday. Where has George gone, was the prevailing question. It appears, Loudon who has heretofore borne a good character and was much admired by the colored females on account of his beauty and good figure, has of late been neglecting his wife and paying his attentions to a Miss Susan Jones, who holds forth on Inverhill street, 11th ward. Miss Jones is considered very handsome, nearer white than black, about 25 years of age, and quite a belle among the circle she associates with, which, from what we can learn, is of the worse kind. Having the beauty her admirers have been clerks of white color, and as one of the colored folks told us yesterday some of the "beaty rubbers" have been coming to the city from the domicile of Susan. Owing to the hot weather they arranged a departure, and true to their promise met at the Union Depot on Monday night to take the train east. Mrs. Loudon hearing of their intended departure, made her appearance rather unexpectedly and succeeded in taking Loudon home, and he agreeing to stay at home if his wife would say nothing to "anybody." About the time they were leaving the depot Miss Jones addressed Mr. Loudon about as follows: "Mr. Loudon, where is the pocket book?" "What pocket book?" "Why the pocket book with my fifty hundred dollars in it gave you?" "Hush Susan, hush will hear you." "I be back again." "No, I want the pocket book," and Mr. Loudon handed her the money. "Now it's those fifty dollars." "What fifty dollars?" "Why those fifty dollars you got from my man to-day. (The man referred to is one of Susan's white admirers.) Loudon handed over the other fifty dollars and started home with his wife, but true to his promise he returned and he and his Susan left for Cleveland.

We are informed by a reliable party that Loudon had telegraphed back to his wife to send him ten dollars to furnish him home. Being accustomed to associate with "white folks," Susan has also used and dismissed her colored paramour. The question now is who was the white boy that paid the fifty dollars to assist them. We are promised startling revelations if all things work well. In the meantime, as stated yesterday, the police are on the lookout to find the whereabouts of the truant husband.

Pleasant Valley Railway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway was held Wednesday evening. The following new Board for the ensuing year was chosen: President—Wm. H. McCreery; Directors—J. T. Stockdale, Jno. R. Hamilton, Henry Rosenbach, Joseph Myers, Jonathan Gallagher, John Bennyham, Wm. S. Bissell and W. H. Anderson.

The new stock, the issuing of which was authorized by the last Legislature, has been nearly all taken. A few shares remaining. The work on the extension of the road to this city is to be commenced in a short time, and it is expected that it will be in running order before the first of December. The affairs of the company seem, according to the reports, to be in a flourishing condition, and the success of the enterprise is more than ever assured.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpacas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Stonecrood's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. wrm

THE DUNSEATH BURGLARY.

The Burglar Arrested and the Stolen Goods Recovered.

Between eight and ten o'clock, Tuesday night, the jewelry store of William G. Dunseath, on Fifth avenue, was entered by a burglar and a number of articles stolen. The early hour at which the burglary was perpetrated and the manner in which it was done were both so unprofessional that the detectives were at a loss to know how to work up the case. The matter was placed in the hands of officers Dressler and Cupples and they went to work on it, determined if possible to find the guilty party and bring him to judgment. And when Dressler resolves to do a thing he does it if it is within the bounds of possibility. They by some means obtained a clue which induced them to believe that William Cappendorff, a night soiler employed by W. C. M'Carthy, Esq., was the man they wanted, or at least that knew who did the job. A close watch was kept upon his movements and their suspicions were continued. Information was made before the Mayor against Cappendorf for his arrest and to search the house, issued. Yesterday evening the officers repaired to the residence of the suspected man on Boyd's hill and found him in bed. He was taken in custody and search for the stolen goods instituted. A silver tobacco box valued at $25 which had been stolen from Mr. Dunseath's was found secreted in the bed on which the accused had been lying. Further search revealed one of the plated chains to which we referred in our account of the burglary. Nothing else was discovered on the premises except several pairs of eye glasses, which were supposed to be stolen property. The prisoner was taken to the lock-up and the goods were identified by Mr. Dunseath, who described other goods that had been stolen from him.

Notwithstanding the officers had performed their work well they were not done yet. They had discovered the stolen goods but the stolen goods had been disposed of, and proceeded at once to recover them. A set of hair jewelry and a hair ring were recovered at Gallen's pawn shop on Penn street, and about three hundred plated chains were found in the possession of a man named Laughran, a saloon keeper in the Twelfth ward, all of which was identified by Mr. Dunseath as having been stolen from him. There is still a gold watch which has not been recovered, but the officers know where it is and will get it this morning. The accused will have a hearing this morning, and it is not probable that he will commit any more burglaries for some time at least.

The officers named deserve great credit for the tact and skill displayed in working up the case. It is frequently an easy matter to recover stolen goods and sometimes just as easy to catch the thief, but it is a difficult matter at all times to catch the thief and secure the property, and the shrewdness by which evidence sufficient to warrant a conviction has been done in this case.

Buchanan Letter List.

The following uncalled for letters remain at the Buchanan Post office, August 12th, 1870:

Adams Robt Jr
Barnes John H
Bissell Alex
Bissell Henry
Campbell A
Campbell Mrs M
Campbell Mrs M
Carey James
Carson Mrs E
Conway Miss E
Conway Dennis
Caswell John G
Curtin Mrs Sarah
Curtin Joan
Caldwell Mrs M
Corbett D H
Crothers David
Draper John
Davis D F
Dannon Geo
Frederick Miss E
Forster Wm
France Wm
Gaffney Edward
Gormley Mrs A
Gearing H C
Groasek J J
Hamilton Mrs M
Hughes David
Hartley Mary
Hughes David
Hamilton Mary
Hunman John J
Haslay Gerrish
Johnson Mrs E
Jones Wm
Jones Wm
Kerry John
Kirk Mrs Cath
Kirk Mrs Sarah
Lang Matthew
Lang Catherine
Lorentz Mrs J
Lorentz Mrs J
Mason Josiah
Marshall Wm
Morgan Thos E
Meehan James
Mann Bina
Manning Miss E
Mills Wm
Maunde Thos S
Mitchell W
Morris Margaret
McClure Thos
McMullen Mrs M
McIntosh Mary
Nolen Wm
Nickerson Miss M
Potts Mrs Fred
Phillips Mrs
Reynolds S S
Reed Mrs H
Richards Alonzo
Riley Ed
Spencer Mrs M A
Spencer Sam
Sweep Chas E
Schafer Daniel
Thomas Wm
Trautmann
Vanbrook Jas
Ward James
Wise A
Wells Josiah

PHILIP HOLBE, P. M.

"Belshazzer's Feast."

This popular cantata, which was performed in Lafayette Hall, a short time since, by a company of amateur colored musicians and vocalists, is to be repeated at the urgent request of many who were present on that occasion. The entertainment will be under the supervision of Professor T. J. Loudon, assisted by Professor S. A. Neale, Messrs. Geo. D. Ware, S. W. Bell, Paul J. Carson, Miss Eliza Gourley, a vocalist from Steubenville, and others, comprising a class of thirty of the best representatives of the musical abilities of our colored people hereabouts. The cantata is for the benefit of Grace Presbyterian Church, and will be given in the Academy of Music. Due notice of time will be given hereafter.

Maps of the Seat of War—Get the Best

And only reliable and correct Maps of the Seat of War in Europe published, showing on a large scale the Frontiers of France and Prussia, the present seat of war.

Lloyd's Map, size 50 by 46 inches; Colton's Map, size 18 by 24 inches. Price, 50 cents each. Mailed free of postage, on receipt of price.

JOHN W. PITTOCK, Bookseller.

N. B.—Agents wanted to canvass these Maps in every county in Western Penna. For terms apply as above. jy

Loretto Springs, Cambria county, Pa. Visitors to the Springs will find no delay by taking the four o'clock P. M. train from Pittsburgh, as it connects with the Ebensburg branch railroad, whose coaches will convey them to the Springs, two and a half miles.

F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Sporting and Gun Works, 139 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Sabres, and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

THE New York *Tribune* says. "The votaries of rods and reels may be interested to know that certain of their number, angling in the waters of Canada, were themselves caught and taken before Canadian officials, on the 17th ult. It was in vain that they pleaded the privileges usually permitted to those that picnic, and pointed out that their equipment for camping, the presence of their families, and the close of the trade they were following, were evidences of a pleasure excursion, and not of interfering with the piscatorial trade and commerce of the Dominion. The 'minions of royalty seized upon the fishing party and their boatmen, kept them in duress vile on the Canadian shore, and took measures to confiscate their boats and tackle. For these were offenses against New York State and in trolling and angling in Canadian waters near Summerstown, on the river St. Lawrence, had transgressed the Fishery laws of Canada, and rendered themselves and their property liable to the penalties thereof. Upon further consideration of the case by high officials, the intruders and their property were released, an elaborate report being published, embracing a triangular correspondence between the local official, the Commissioner of Fisheries, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The infraction of the law is considered unquestionable, the release is merely an amiable act toward foreign neighbors. Hereafter there will be a system of passports or permits to cross the line. Depot will be under control of the local officials, and a modicum of red tape must be added to the lines cast by American anglers in the pleasant places of Canadian streams."

A WONDERFUL draught of fishes lately gladdened the loyal hearts of the fishermen of King's County, Novia Scotia. On one day two nets hauled up forty thousand shad and on the following eighty thousand. The value of the fish caught within a few days was estimated at $48,000, or when cured for the market $72,000. This great success the envious Canadians ascribe to the banishment of the United States fishermen from the Canadian grounds. A Halifax paper says: "The shad reach the mud flats in numbers vastly larger than they have in any season since the United States fishermen have had the run of our fisheries. In 1850, the value of shad caught and cured in the Upper part of the Bay of Fundy was ascertained to be $25,548. In two days of 1870, and in one set in taking London home, and he agreeing to stay at home if his wife would say nothing to "anybody." About the time they were leaving the depot Miss Jones addressed Mr. Loudon about as follows: "Mr. Loudon, where is the pocket book?" "What pocket book?" "Why the pocket book with my fifty hundred dollars in it gave you?" "Hush Susan, hush will hear you." "I be back again." "No, I want the pocket book," and Mr. Loudon handed her the money. "Now it's those fifty dollars." "What fifty dollars?" "Why those fifty dollars you got from my man to-day. (The man referred to is one of Susan's white admirers.) Loudon handed over the other fifty dollars and started home with his wife, but true to his promise he returned and he and his Susan left for Cleveland.

We are informed by a reliable party that Loudon had telegraphed back to his wife to send him ten dollars to furnish him home. Being accustomed to associate with "white folks," Susan has also sued and dismissed her colored paramour. The question now is who was the white boy that paid the fifty dollars to assist them. We are promised startling revelations if all things work well. In the meantime, as stated yesterday, the police are on the lookout to find the whereabouts of the truant husband.

Pleasant Valley Railway.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway was held Wednesday evening. The following new Board for the ensuing year was chosen: President—Wm. H. McCreery; Directors—J. T. Stockdale, Jno. R. Hamilton, Henry Rosenbach, Joseph Myers, Jonathan Gallagher, John Bennyham, Wm. S. Bissell and W. H. Anderson.

The new stock, the issuing of which was authorized by the last Legislature, has been nearly all taken. A few shares remaining. The work on the extension of the road to this city is to be commenced in a short time, and it is expected that it will be in running order before the first of December. The affairs of the company seem, according to the reports, to be in a flourishing condition, and the success of the enterprise is more than ever assured.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpacas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Stonecrood's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, caster oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. wrm

GENERALITIES.

THE population of Duluth is 3,000.

PRESSED FOR TIME—Egyptian mummies.—*Ex.*

SECRETARY CRESSWELL is taking a rest in Maryland.

WHITEHORSE thinks of going into the State Senate.

LACE MUFFS were fashionable this summer in Paris.

5 O'CLOCK P. M. is Queen Victoria's breakfast hour.

THE hop crop in England has been very small this year.

CANDIA, N. Y., has 1,400 inhabitants, 75 of whom are widows.

THERE were four deaths from small pox in Brooklyn last week.

THE GRAPE CROP of California is said to be very large this year.

HENRY LAMBERTE killed himself with poison, in Boston, on Monday.

OLE BULL is to be married shortly to Miss Thorpe of Madison, Wisconsin.

PUNCHKELLO knows a man who owns a watch guard made of the hair of Anneke Jans.

ONE of the nine pin manufactories in Connecticut can make 7,000,000 pins per diem.

MISS ANNA MORRISON has mounted the rostrum in California to combat female suffrage.

EIGHT CENTS is the exorbitant fee of a regular member of the Chinese medical profession.

IN Thompson, Conn., Mr. Jacob Green died on the 1st and his wife died on the 2d, both of old age.

OUT in Chicago they bake the mosquitoes. They make a delicious addition to boarding house fare.

LAST Friday one man killed twenty-eight rattlesnakes only four miles out of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CHICAGO is now to be a literary centre, and has organized a sort of club styled the Senate Debating Lyceum.

THEY have the oil fever badly in Delaware county, Iowa, and several wells are being sunk at Sand Spring.

SIR MORTON PETO is superintending the construction of railroads in Hungary for the Austrian government.

TWO sons of John Kreerel of Sioux city were bitten by